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CONGRESS IN SESSION

Animal Welfare Bills from the 106th Congress that Became Public Law

- **H.R.1791 Sponsor: Jerry Weller (R-Illinois) (introduced 5/13/1999)**

Became Public Law No: 106-254.

Title: To amend title 18, United States Code, to provide penalties for harming animals used in Federal law enforcement.

Federal Law Enforcement Animal Protection Act of 1999 - Amends the Federal criminal code to prohibit, and set penalties for, willfully and maliciously harming a police animal or attempting or conspiring to do so.

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Guidelines for Police Officers When Responding to Emergency Animal Incidents

by

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Abstract

Police officers, due to their numbers and availability, are the professionals most likely to respond to calls involving sick, injured and dangerous animals. In these situations where intervention is necessary, a correct response may call for euthanasia (painless and peaceful death) of an animal in order to preserve public safety or to end the animal's pain and suffering. For officers to make such a decision can be exacting, requiring them to consider the legal, safety, and ethical ramifications of their actions. If euthanasia is deemed necessary, officers must then be prepared to administer the proper technique for the animal species and circumstance at hand, and to carry through with it in a safe, compassionate, and skillful way. This study was undertaken to provide the guidance and training necessary to help law enforcement professionals successfully resolve emergency animal incidents. First, a questionnaire was sent out to Maryland Natural Resources Police Officers that solicited information about their experiences in animal emergencies. Their replies identified several major areas of concern. Next, a thorough review of reference material on currently accepted euthanasia methods was made

and applied in a realistic way to the problems encountered by the law enforcement profession. From this, draft guidelines were established, then critiqued by an advisory committee made up of veterinarians, animal rights advocates, firearm experts, biologists, animal control professionals, and police officers. Their work resulted in a comprehensive set of guidelines that will help officers make proper decisions in animal emergencies and, therefore, lessen the officer's anxiety and the animal's suffering in the process.

Police officers face many challenges in the course of their duties. Sometimes these challenges require them to make important life or death decisions. Given this level of responsibility, it's no surprise that as a whole, the law enforcement profession is the one relied upon most often to respond to emergency situations involving sick, injured, or dangerous animals. When doing so, the law enforcement professional must consider the wants and needs of the public he or she serves. Undoubtedly, the public will want the animals treated in the most humane way possible. This means the officer's first thoughts of intervention should include the feasibility of relocating dangerous animals and treating and rehabilitating those that are sick or injured. Schmidt (1989) argued that the wildlife management profession (law enforcement included) should be

greatly concerned with animal welfare issues and incorporate in decision-making processes a goal of reducing pain and suffering and causing no unnecessary deaths. Often though, in emergencies, the officer is left with no choice but to euthanatize the animal (take its life in a painless and peaceful manner) in order to preserve public safety or to end the animal's pain and suffering. This is never a welcomed task, but it is one that must be accomplished with compassion, courage, determination, and skill. While most of us would agree that these are qualities we expect in our officers, we should also understand that training is essential in applying them.

Over the years, the Maryland Natural Resources Police have received numerous requests from allied police agencies to provide the training necessary for handling emergency wildlife incidents. The agency's response was to first study the problems experienced by police officers in these situations and then to provide suitable solutions and training. It was learned early on that this study would be a precursory endeavor that would require the involvement of experts in many related fields. While much study has been put forth on these issues involving other wildlife professionals, such as veterinarians, biologists, and animal control specialists, very little of this effort was directed toward police officer concerns. The Maryland Natural Resources Police hope that this study will provide the guidelines necessary to help law enforcement professionals make proper decisions in emergency animal incidents and, further, help them justify their actions to themselves and to the public in a more informed and sympathetic way.

It is with great pleasure that I acknowledge the help given to me by a number of experts in the animal science and wildlife field who volunteered to be a part of an advisory committee for this study. Their sincere concern for animal welfare and realistic views regarding animal death were the enabling factors in the creation of this work. Many thanks are due to the following individuals and the organizations they represent for their review and helpful suggestions: Dr. Taylor Bennett, Director of Biological Resources Lab, University of Illinois; Stephanie Boyles, Wildlife Biologist, People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals; Bob Davis, Manager of Hunter Services, National Rifle Association; Tom Decker, Wildlife Technician, Wildlife Division, Maryland DNR; Ken D'Loughy, Central Region Manager, Wildlife Division, Maryland DNR; Dr. Cindy Driscoll, Veterinarian, Maryland DNR, Dr. Patrice N. Klein, HSUS Wildlife Veterinarian and Director, HSUS-WRTC; Mike Kreger, Animal Welfare Information Center, National Agricultural Library; Dr. Victor Nettles, Director, SCWDS, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Georgia; Dr. Mark Pokras, Tufts University Veterinary School; Heidi Prescott, National Director, Fund for Animals; Carolyn "Nicky" Ratliff, Executive Director, Humane Society of Carroll County (Maryland) Inc.; Robert Schmidt, Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, Utah State University; and Laura Simon, Urban Wildlife Director, Fund for Animals.

Special thanks must also go to the officers of the Maryland Natural Resources Police who took the time to complete a survey about the current procedures they employ in emergency animal incidents. The information they supplied about their experiences proved to be invaluable.

Preparing for the Response

Being prepared for emergency animal incidents greatly enhances the capabilities of the police department and the responding officer. Knowing who to call for help when needed and having the proper tools in hand will not only improve the

effectiveness of the response but will ensure that the situation is handled in the very best way possible.

Police officers have always relied on other officers for backup, and rightfully so in law enforcement situations. However, when dealing with incidents involving animals, expertise and support may better come from others in related fields. Officers and their departments should develop partnerships with other agencies and individuals whose work involves animal care. A list should be developed and kept at the police communications center, as well as in the patrol unit, that provides the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the resources found in Table 1. The list should also include the type of assistance available. Most State Natural Resources/Fish and Game Agencies have already compiled this list.

Table 1. Resource list of facilities and/or personnel available to police officers when responding to animal emergencies. The services normally made available by each are included.

- 24-hour Emergency Veterinary Clinics - holding facility/treatment/euthanasia drugs/ necropsy examination
- Local Veterinarian - holding facility/treatment/euthanasia drugs/necropsy examination
- Natural Resources Biologists - handling/transportation/euthanasia drugs
- Humane Society Workers - handling/transportation/holding facility/euthanasia drugs
- Animal Control Workers - handling/transportation/holding facility/euthanasia drugs
- SPCA Workers -handling/transportation/holding facility/euthanasia drugs
- Local Wildlife Rehabilitators-handling/transportation/holding facility/rehabilitation

Officers should also prepare themselves by assembling beforehand the tools and equipment necessary to handle emergency animal incidents. Examples of these can be found in Table 2 (*next page*). Once assembled, they should be kept in the patrol unit.

Responding to the Scene

The majority of the emergency animal calls handled by police officers involve automobile collisions, power line collisions, window collisions, sickness, animal abuse or hunting recoveries. When responding to these incidents, the officer should gather as much information on the animal's location as possible. If the caller will not be on the scene, ask whether or not the animal is mobile. If the animal has moved from the scene, ask the caller to describe its direction of travel, the area it fled into, and the nature and extent of its injuries or sickness. Valuable time may be wasted if these inquiries are held until your arrival on the scene. Small wild mammals, birds, dogs, and cats are good candidates for rehabilitation and, if practical, this should be your disposition of choice. Further, pet owners will expect this course of action to be taken. Have ready your resource list of facilities and personnel that may be available to assist you.

Table 2. Check list of items (and their uses) to have in the patrol unit when responding to animal emergencies.

- Broom - fend off aggressive animal/push animal in carrier/gently pin animal on ground for examination or euthanasia
- Restraint pole - restrain aggressive animal/restrain animal for examination or euthanasia
- Cardboard pet carrier or box and pillow case or canvas bag - secure animal for transport
- Flashlight - illumination
- Cloth or Paper towels - provide a cover for small animals/clean up waste and body fluids
- Blanket - provide a cover for large animals/bundle up and transport small animal Plastic bags - storage for animal carcass/cover for animal during euthanasia
- Net - capture animal/restrain aggressive animal/restrain animal for examination or euthanasia
- Firearm - euthanasia
- ASP baton - stunning device to render small animal unconscious prior to exsanguination (cutting major blood vessels in animal's neck) or decapitation
- Sharp knife (4 inch blade minimum)- device used to exsanguinate or decapitate small animal after it has been rendered unconscious by stunning
- Game shears - device used to decapitate small animal after it has been rendered unconscious by stunning
- Ballistic gloves - protection from bites, scratches, cuts and body fluids
- Eye protection - protection from bites, scratches, cuts, foreign objects and body fluids
- Cell phone - effective communication
- Resources list - reference to consult for help when needed

Arrival on the Scene

Upon your arrival on the scene and after providing medical care to injured persons, make an immediate effort to locate the animal. In the case of an automobile collision, traffic control may be necessary if the animal is on or near the road surface or there is a risk of it fleeing into traffic. If the caller is present, ask for assistance.

Question the caller or any other person on the scene about possible human or pet contact with the sick or injured animal. If the animal is later discovered to be rabid, those who were exposed to it will need to be treated. Rabies exposure has been defined by the Immunization Practices Advisory Committee as either: a) Bite Exposure - any penetration of the skin by teeth or b) Non- bite Exposure - scratches, abrasions, open wounds or mucous membranes contaminated with saliva or other potentially infectious material (brain matter and spinal fluid) from a rabid animal (Arguin, 1999).

In cases involving pets or livestock, every effort should be made to identify and locate the owner. They can supply the officer with valuable information about the animal, help make contact with a veterinarian, and give input into decision-making processes.

If the animal has moved from the scene, make an initial search while standing at the accident site or, in the case of a sick animal, the area it was last seen. Immediate tracking may cause the animal, especially a deer, to flee farther away without being detected. Using binoculars, carefully scan the area where the animal was last seen and in the direction it was headed. Often, the animal will be found standing or lying nearby.

Tracking the Animal

If not located nearby and the call involves an automobile collision, start tracking the animal by carefully looking for signs of trauma around the accident site. Even though most of the trauma experienced by an animal in an automobile collision will be internal, there may still be blood or hair deposited at the

scene from external wounds. These signs and any drag marks and tracks may give some indication of the severity of the animal's injuries, its ability to travel and the direction it is headed.

Now move slowly and quietly in the direction the animal is believed to have fled. Continue to search for signs such as animal tracks, blood and hair on the ground and on rocks, logs, bushes and twigs, and for trampled down grasses and broken twigs. Many times, mortally wounded or sick animals will seek sanctuary in thick cover, along stream banks, near fences, and in ditches. Their travel may be along established trails. Often, other animals in the area may give signals that indicate the presence of the animal you are searching for. Listen for such things as dogs barking, crows or blue jays calling, or

squirrels barking. If cattle, horses or other livestock are in the immediate area, they may look in the direction of the animal. Always consider searching an area within 150 yards of an accident site. Your tracking effort may require greater distances on calls involving sick animals.

Approaching the Animal

After locating the animal, move toward it slowly, quietly, and with caution, being ever cognizant that you may need to make an evasive maneuver if the animal charges toward you. Avoid making direct eye contact with the animal or loud and rapid movements. They could cause the animal to panic, making your job ahead much more difficult. They will also stress the animal and add to its suffering. Always make your approach from the rear and keep a safe distance away. Antlered or horned animals can cause serious harm if approached carelessly. Wild birds under stress may exhibit abnormal and aggressive behavior. The beaks, wings, feet, and legs of large birds, when used in defense, can be dangerous weapons. Some birds, like hawks and owls, are carnivorous and have sharp beaks and talons capable of wounding severely. These species should never be handled by an untrained person. Domestic animals must also be approached carefully. Dogs that have been severely injured may bite. Cats can be unpredictable. A sick or injured cat may turn hostile, using its teeth and claws against you. Horses may bite, kick, or press you against an object. Cattle rarely bite but will kick, butt with their heads, and press you against an object. Pigs will bite and their jaws are strong enough to crush bones. Sheep and goats will not bite or kick but will use their heads as a battering ram. Horned animals are especially dangerous. When approaching domestic animals, do not reach your hand out to them first. Sit or crouch down close to them and speak in a calm, soft manner. Sometimes this will have a calming effect. On the other hand, never speak to or make noises around wild animals. You will only alarm them.

Table 3. Intervention guidelines for injuries encountered during animal emergencies.

Leave Alone	Euthanize	Rehabilitate
<i>Conscious and has normal movements and stance and moves away when approached and is in a normal environment</i>	<i>Crushed head</i>	<i>Cannot be left alone and injuries are not severe enough to euthanize (When in doubt, and if practical, consult with a veterinarian) and size of animal and/or cost make it practical and species can legally be rehabilitated</i>
<i>Unconscious and there are no other apparent serious injuries (Make subsequent checks, if practical)</i>	<i>Evisceration</i>	
	<i>Severe bleeding from nose, mouth, and ears</i>	
	<i>Lack of eye response - blink reflex or pupil size change</i>	
	<i>Rigidity</i>	
	<i>Abdominal bloating</i>	
	<i>Cannot be left alone and size of animal and/or cost make rehabilitation impractical</i>	
	<i>Cannot be left alone and species cannot legally be rehabilitated</i>	

Intervening

Once the animal has been located and approached, the officer must then decide whether or not to intervene. He or she must be prepared to assess the animal's condition, then decide if the animal should be left alone, rehabilitated, or euthanatized. A general knowledge of animal injuries (Koepl, 1998) and rabies-suspect behavior is essential when determining the type of intervention, if any, to take. Intervention guidelines are presented in Table 3. However, if the officer is unsure, he or she should consult their resources list and take advantage of the partnerships they have developed to ask for assistance.

Diseases such as rabies need to be recognized if the public's safety is to be ensured. Unfortunately, many people have been misinformed about signs and symptoms (Simon, 1999). While it is impossible to make an absolute diagnosis in the field, there are certain behaviors exhibited by rabid mammals that should lead an officer to suspect the virus. The more an officer

knows about this disease and its symptoms, the more he or she will be prepared to properly respond. However, even the most knowledgeable person will have a difficult time ruling out rabies based solely on behavior or appearance. So when in doubt, use your resource list to seek assistance and always treat public safety as your top priority. Table 4 lists the most common rabies-suspect behaviors found in mammals.

Daytime activeness in normally nocturnal mammals is frequently misinterpreted as characteristic of the rabies virus. Many times this behavior can be explained as normal conduct in wildlife when foraging for food. Young mammals (raccoons, foxes and skunks) that have just been weaned or are orphaned will normally conduct food searches during daytime hours. They may appear tame, wobble, and make high-pitched noises. It's not uncommon to have the young of these species present in a homeowner's yard during daytime hours, sometimes right up to the front porch or door. Daytime food searches are also frequently conducted by females of these species when they are nursing. Too often these mothers have been needlessly euthanatized and their young orphaned because their daytime activity has been misinterpreted. Therefore, it is important for officers to realize that other rabies-suspect behavior be present before intervening in cases involving daytime activity.

If an animal's injury or sickness is found to be inconsequential, no further action is necessary. Examples of this may be a deer that is moving away to avoid contact or one that is merely in shock or unconscious and has no other apparent injuries. Deer in the latter categories may recover and move away within 30 minutes. Here, the officer needs only to confirm that the deer is breathing, then make a follow-up visit within 2 hours to see if it has recovered.

If rehabilitation of the animal seems possible, practical, and legal, some of the tools and equipment found in Table 2 will be helpful when attempting restraint and handling procedures. However, if the officer is untrained or feels uncomfortable with these procedures, he or she should consult their resources list and wait for trained assistance to arrive before intervening. Small mammals and birds are good candidates for rehabilitation, and if appropriate, this should be the disposition of choice. Adult deer with broken legs and other serious injuries are not. On the other hand, deer fawns respond well to medical attention

Table 4. List of rabies-suspect behaviors found in mammals.

- circling *
- Persistent high pitched screeching
- Wobbling *
- Lacking coordination*
- Falling over*
- Dragging rear end
- Disorientation *
- Depression (retreat to isolated places)
- Self-mutilation (gnaw or bite their own limbs)
- Puncture wounds, bites and scratches attributed to fights with other animals
- Partial or full paralysis*
- Abnormal facial expressions (sagging jaw or drooping head)
- Unprovoked aggression (may attack stationary objects or other animals)
- Uncharacteristic tameness

and, in most cases, can be rehabilitated and released back into the wild without major problems. In many states, there are laws prohibiting the possession and rehabilitation of certain mammals. Check with the Natural Resources/Fish and Game Agency in your state. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service prohibits the possession and rehabilitation of migratory game birds and endangered species without a permit. Make certain that the rehabilitator has its permission and report the incident to the agency.

If the animal is a candidate for rehabilitation, it will need to be restrained and transported to an appropriate facility. This should be accomplished in such a way as to minimize additional stress and suffering to the animal. All persons involved in the restraint and handling procedures should wear protective gear, such as ballistic or leather gloves and goggles. A net and restraint pole do well when it is necessary to capture the animal before placing it into a carrier. Often though, all that is needed is a broom. It can be used to gently push or direct the animal into a container. Cardboard boxes or manufactured pet carriers make perfect containers for transporting animals. Pillow cases or canvas bags work especially well with snakes and cats. All containers should be covered or tied and of the appropriate size. If a cardboard box is used, it may need to be modified to ensure adequate ventilation. Once the animal is secured in the carrier, it should be placed in a safe, secure, and environmentally comfortable area of the patrol unit and transported to the rehabilitation facility without delay. During transport, darkness and quiet will be needed to calm the animal. Covering the carrier with a towel or blanket will help.

If the officer is unavailable to transport the animal, individuals found on the resources list may be able to assist. The officer should stay with the contained animal until help arrives. If the officer needs to respond to another call, the carrier or ventilated box should be identified with a tag and placed in a secure, shaded area, out of the weather. The police communications center should be made aware of the exact location of the animal and container so they can pass the information along to the rehabilitator and the person providing the transportation. The officer should make a follow-up visit within 2 hours to confirm that the animal was picked up.

Mortally wounded animals, those exhibiting rabies-suspect behaviors or those that cannot be practically, legally, or humanely rehabilitated, will need to be euthanatized. The euthanatizing methods presented below are based upon recommendations of the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA, 1993). Since most police officers have no means to administer euthanasia drugs, non-drug techniques are incorporated. None of the guidelines or recommendations provided are intended for use without first being tempered by professional judgement and common sense. It is important that the officer consider only the euthanatizing methods outlined below for the intended species and use them only in the order presented. All of the methods require proficiency and should never be attempted by anyone who has not received adequate training. Any incorrectly applied procedure will add greatly to the stress and suffering of the animal, as well as the person administering it.

OPTION #1: Secure the area, keeping the public at a safe distance and out of viewing range. Refer to your resources list and request the assistance of a trained and/or certified individual who can come to the scene and administer euthanasia drugs. Advise the individual, prior to making contact with the animal, of any suspicions of rabies. Have the individual admin-

ister the drug, if appropriate. If a trained and/or certified individual with euthanasia drugs isn't immediately available or cannot respond to the scene in a timely manner, proceed to Option #2 or, in the case of suspected rabies where a human or pet has been exposed, Option #6.

OPTION #2: (For deer and other large wild mammals) Shoot with a handgun, rifle or shotgun. If the approach can be made within 6 feet, the firearms of choice are handguns and small caliber rifles. Aim the handgun (.38 Special, .357 Mag, 9 mm, .40 caliber S&W or higher power) or small caliber rifle (.22 Mag or higher power) behind the ear toward the opposite eye so that the bullet passes through the brain. Or aim the handgun (.357 Mag, .40 caliber S&W or higher power) or small caliber rifle (.22 Mag or higher power) at the intersection of imaginary lines crossing from the ears to the eyes. The barrel of the gun should be inclined perpendicular to the skull front. Bullets fired at shallow angles may ricochet off the thick skull. When using less powerful handguns and rifles than those listed, the muzzle of the gun must be placed within 6 inches of the head at the exact location specified. If the animal has antlers or horns, use extreme caution. The long barrel of a rifle will allow you to place the muzzle closer to the animal's head while standing at a safer distance away. If the shooting must be done at a distance, the firearms of choice are shotguns and rifles. Shotguns (12, 16 and 20 gauges) loaded with "O" or "00" buckshot may be used when shooting 5 to 15 yards from the animal. Aim at the animal's head, lower neck (spine), or directly behind the shoulder blade (heart/lung) to fell and follow up with a head shot as previously described. Shotguns (12, 16 and 20 gauges) loaded with rifled slugs may be used when shooting 15 to 75 yards from the animal. Aim directly behind the shoulder blade (heart/lung) to fell and follow up with a head shot as previously described. Rifles (.223 caliber or higher power) may be used when shooting at distances from 25 to 200 yards. Aim directly behind the animal's shoulder blade (heart/lung) to fell and follow up with a head shot as previously described. Note: In the case of highly mobile animals, injuries are likely to be inconsequential, making these long shots unwarranted. Usually, long shots are only necessary when an obstacle prevents an officer from getting closer to an animal, such as a deer stuck in thin ice on a lake.

For small wild mammals

Shoot with a handgun, small caliber rifle or shotgun. If the approach can be made within 3 feet, the firearms of choice are handguns and small caliber rifles. Aim the handgun (.22 caliber L.R. or higher power) or small caliber rifle (.22 caliber L.R. or higher power) at the head so that the bullet passes through the brain. The brain mass of small mammals is very small, requiring extremely accurate shots. Get as close to the animal as possible before making your shot. The long barrel of a rifle will enable you to place the muzzle closer to the animal's head while standing at a safer distance away. Shotguns (12, 16 or 20 gauges) loaded with #6 to #2 shot may be used when shooting 5 to 15 yards from the animal. Aim at the animal's center of mass.

For birds

Shoot with a shotgun (12, 16 and 20 gauges) loaded with #6 to #2 shot. All shooting should be done from 5 to 15 yards of the bird. Aim at the bird's center of mass. With larger birds, #2 shot may be necessary to penetrate the primary feathers of the wing. When shooting large birds with long necks (geese and turkeys), use #2 shot and aim at the head/neck area. Large, flightless birds (emu and ostrich) should be shot at a distance of 5

yards using #2 shot. Aim at the head. Take great care with them as they can run fast and deliver a lethal kick.

For dogs and cats

Shoot with a handgun, small caliber rifle, or shotgun. If the approach can be made within 3 feet, the firearms of choice are handguns and small caliber rifles. Aim the handgun (.22 caliber L.R. or higher power) or small caliber rifle (.22 caliber L.R. or higher power) behind the ear toward the opposite eye so that the bullet passes through the brain. Or aim the same handgun or small caliber rifle at the intersection of imaginary lines crossing from the ears to the eyes. The barrel of the gun should be inclined perpendicular to the skull front. The brain mass of small dogs and cats is very small, requiring extremely accurate shots. Get as close to the animal as possible before making your shot. The long barrel of a rifle will enable you to place the muzzle closer to the animal's head while standing at a safer distance away. Shotguns (12, 16 and 20 gauges) loaded with #6 to #2 shot may be used to shoot small-sized dogs and cats. All shooting should be done from 5 to 15 yards of the animal. Aim at the animal's center of mass.

For livestock

Shoot with a handgun, rifle or shotgun. Whenever possible, the animal should first be restrained and tied to a tree or fence at a convenient location. Large animals, after being euthanatized, are difficult to move. **If the approach can be made within 1 foot**, the fire arms of choice are handguns and rifles. Aim the handgun (.38 Special, .357 Mag., 9 mm, .40 caliber S&W or higher power) or rifle (.223 caliber or higher power) so that the bullet passes through the brain. The muzzle of the gun must be placed within 1 inch of the animal's head with the barrel of the gun inclined perpendicular to the skull front. Bullets fired at shallow angles may ricochet off the thick skull. If the animal is horned, use extreme caution. The long barrel of a rifle will enable you to place the muzzle closer to the animal's head while standing at a safer distance away. **If the approach can be made within 6 feet**, the firearms of choice are shotguns and rifles. Aim the shotgun (12, 16 and 20 gauges) loaded with rifled slugs or rifle (.223 caliber or higher power) behind the ear toward the opposite eye so that the bullet or slug passes through the brain. **If the shooting must be done at a distance**, the firearms of choice are shotguns or rifles. Shotguns (12, 16 and 20 gauges) loaded with rifled slugs and rifles (.223 caliber or higher power) may be used when shooting 15 to 75 yards from the animal. Aim at the middle of the animal's neck to fell and follow up with a head shot as previously described.

Note: Use only the firearms you are trained in and authorized to use. Before shooting, get as close to the animal as possible and only shoot at distances from which you are accurate. Never shoot at an animal lying on or standing near a hard surface. The bullet or shot may over-penetrate and exit the animal's body, resulting in dangerous ricochets. Free ranging bullets or shot pose a danger to people and property in the area. Ensure their safety by always being sure of your target and what's beyond. If firearms cannot be used safely to perform emergency euthanasia, proceed to Option 3.

OPTION #3: For animals too large to transport, calm the animal as much as possible. This can be done by placing a blanket over its head and quieting the surroundings. Then monitor the animal and refer to your resources list to seek the assistance of a trained and/or certified individual who is able to come to the scene and administer euthanasia drugs. For smaller ani-

mals that can be transported without risk of injury to yourself and extreme suffering of the animal, relocate them to a suitable location for gunshot euthanasia or to a facility where euthanasia drugs can be administered. The capture, restraint, handling, and transportation of the animal should be done in such a way as to minimize additional stress and suffering. The animal should be transported in an appropriate sized, covered container with adequate ventilation. Darkness and quiet will help to calm the animal. The officer should always wear protective gear such as ballistic or leather gloves and goggles before handling the animal. When appropriate and if it can be done safely, shoot the animal as described in Option #2 or if at an appropriate facility, have a trained and/or certified individual administer euthanasia drugs. If the animal cannot be transported and it meets the size and weight criteria presented below, proceed to Option #4.

OPTION #4: Small mammals (5 pounds or less) and birds (pigeon-sized or less) may be rendered unconscious by stunning and then euthanatized by decapitation (cutting off the head of the animal) or exsanguination (cutting the major blood vessels in the neck of the animal). **This procedure should only be performed as a last resort when all other options of emergency euthanasia have been reviewed and either rejected or exhausted! The officer performing the procedure must be adequately trained in the method and proficient in its use.** Before beginning the process, the animal should be placed in a plastic bag or covered with a bag, blanket, towel, cloth or newspaper. This will help to calm the animal, reduce any distress experienced by observers, and eliminate blood and body tissue contamination. A hole or opening should be made in the cover so that the back of the animal's head can be seen. The procedure involves two distinct and necessary steps. The officer must first render the animal unconscious by using a device, such as an ASP baton, that is capable of delivering a single, hard, fast blow to the back of the animal's head. The speed and intensity needed to achieve an effective stun is similar to that exerted when using a rolled-up magazine or newspaper to swat a fly. The effect of the stun will vary from a brief state of unconsciousness to death. After the animal is rendered unconscious, the officer must proceed quickly and euthanize the animal by decapitation or exsanguination. A 4-inch bladed, razor-sharp edged knife may be used to perform either method. Game shears work well only when used to decapitate. After rendering the animal unconscious by stunning, uncover it and locate its neck. Then make a slit in the cover and replace it over the animal, positioning the slit directly above the animal's neck. A knife or shears may then be inserted through the slit. When using a knife or game shears to decapitate, the animal should be placed on its side, back or chest and then its head cut off or snipped. Death will be certain, even though the officer may observe some reflex twitching. When using a knife to exsanguinate, the animal should be placed on its back so that the knife can be used safely to cut into the front and one side of the neck, down to the vertebrae. Once done, it will take a short period of time for the animal to bleed out and die. Generally, no reflex movements will be observed with exsanguination. The "stun and euthanize" procedure should be performed quickly and only by an experienced and trained officer. An incorrect or ineffective action will add greatly to the stress and suffering of the animal, as well as to the officer administering it. If the "stun and euthanize" procedure cannot be administered correctly and quickly or the animal doesn't meet the weight or size criteria, proceed to Option #5.

OPTION #5: Calm the animal as much as possible by covering it with a blanket and quieting the surroundings. Then monitor the animal and refer to your resources list to seek the assistance of a trained and/or certified individual who is able to come to the scene and administer euthanasia drugs.

OPTION #6: If it is suspected that the animal is rabid and humans or pets have been exposed, emergency euthanasia must be performed by administering euthanasia drugs or by shooting with a firearm. When shooting, aim directly behind the shoulder blade (heart/lung) being extremely careful not to damage the brain. A gunshot to the brain may render the laboratory sample useless.

Ensuring Death

Once the euthanasia procedure has been performed, check to make sure the animal's death is certain. Move to the upper side of the animal, above its back, staying clear of hooves, antlers, horns, teeth, claws, and talons. Look at and feel the animal's chest to check for respiration. If none, prod the animal's rear flanks with a long stick or similar object. If there is no movement, move carefully to the front of the animal and look at its eyes. If they are open and appear glassy, touch the eye surface and look for a reflex. If none, the animal is dead or unconscious and nearly dead. Closed or squinted eyes may indicate that the animal is conscious and still alive. Never touch or handle a sick or injured animal without wearing protective gloves and goggles. If the animal is not dead within one minute, repeat the emergency euthanasia procedure.

Disposing of the Carcass

After emergency euthanasia, the animal's carcass must be properly disposed. This should be performed in a professional manner. If in public, avoid making inappropriate remarks or actions around the dead animal. Placing a cover over it until it can be removed demonstrates the sensitivity the officer has for the feelings of others. This action alone will be a big help if the incident becomes emotional.

If the animal is suspected of having rabies and there was human or pet exposure, laboratory testing of the animal's brain is required. In order to ensure a valid and definitive test, the carcass must be stored in a manner as to slow decomposition. Using protective gloves or a tool such as a broom, place the animal in a doubled plastic bag. By inverting the bags first, the carcass may be picked up without having to touch it with your gloves. Once the carcass is in the bags, tie the opening securely. The bagged carcass should then be placed in a refrigeration unit and transported to the Humane Society [shelter] or Health Department laboratory without delay. If a refrigeration unit is not available, a picnic cooler packed with ice or ice packs will do (Anonymous, 1998).

In cases where the animal has tested negative for the rabies virus but its behavior was abnormal or its appearance seemed unusual, a necropsy examination by a veterinary pathologist should be conducted. These carcasses should be submitted in fresh, refrigerated condition. If this is not possible, freeze it until it can be submitted. If it is determined that the animal was a carrier of another disease, public health and wildlife officials may need to be contacted. The information will also prove valuable in monitoring trends in wildlife populations and diseases.

If not properly disposed of, the carcasses of animals euthanatized by drugs will be toxic to scavenging animals. Deer or other game animals euthanatized by drugs and left in the

open could attract hunters, leading to a potentially disastrous situation. These carcasses should be cremated in an approved incinerator or treated with quick lime and buried at least 3 feet in the ground. Do not simply place the carcass in a trash receptacle. It may take days before it will be properly buried at a landfill. In some states, placing carcasses in trash receptacles is illegal.

A carcass that is disease-free and drug-free should be removed from the public's view and left in an appropriate area where it can be a part of the food chain. Many states allow carcasses that are suitable for human or animal consumption to be donated. Check with your state's Natural Resources/Fish and Game Agency for direction.

Incidents involving the emergency euthanasia of federally protected species, such as migratory game birds and endangered species, must be reported to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. If the incident involved a pet or livestock, its owner must be notified. Remember, most pets are considered part of the family, so be sympathetic during the notification process.

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Tail Docking Dairy Cattle

by

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Animal Welfare Program

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Increasingly, North American dairy farmers are choosing to tail dock their cows. Tail docking is most commonly carried out at two ages: a few weeks before first calving or just after weaning in calves. There are two main methods of docking. When docking adults, it is most common to place a tight rubber ring on the tail approximately 12 cm below the vulva. After 1-3 weeks, the lower portion of the tail is removed. The rubber ring method is also used with calves; however, some farmers tail dock their calves using a docking iron.

The practice of tail docking dairy cattle first became common in New Zealand. The practice was thought to reduce transmission to workers of diseases carried by the cows, such as Leptospirosis. However, research indicates that other measures, like improved worker hygiene, are more effective in controlling disease transmission (Mackintosh et al. 1980). A second reason for docking was that it made milking more comfortable for workers because the shortened tail was less likely to hit people. This is thought to be particularly true in parlors where milking occurs between the legs. In North America, where the procedure is now gaining foothold, farmers cite other reasons for docking including cow cleanliness and udder

health. Docking is thought to improve cow cleanliness because the tail can transfer feces onto the cow. Cleaner cows should be exposed to fewer pathogens and therefore experience improved udder health.

We recently tested the cow cleanliness and udder health claims by performing an experiment on a commercial free-stall dairy farm in British Columbia. The farmer had decided to dock his 500 milking-cow herd, but for the purposes of our experiment agreed to leave approximately half of the herd intact for 8 weeks. During this time, we compared cow cleanliness, udder cleanliness, and udder health. We found no difference between cows with intact tails and those that had been docked in terms of any of our cleanliness measures, somatic cell counts (a measure of udder health), or cases of mastitis as diagnosed by the herd veterinarian. Another New Zealand study, examining animals on pasture, also found no difference in cleanliness between cows with tails and those that had been docked (Matthews et al. 1995). These results suggest that with the possible exception of improved worker comfort, producers (and their cows) have little to gain from adopting this procedure.



control. Perhaps surprisingly, existing evidence suggests that the pain due to docking is relatively mild. Work by Petrie et al. (1995, 1996) showed no changes in plasma cortisol (a measure of stress) in response to docking, and only a portion of the docked calves showed behavioral responses to the procedure, such as vocalizing and tail shaking. Adult animals do show some response in the hours that follow application of the ring, including swelling, tail swishing, and an increase in plasma cortisol (Wilson 1972). New research on the pain associated with docking is now being conducted at USDA and the University of Guelph. Even if cows do not find docking very painful, there is good evidence that docking impairs their ability to control flies. Three studies have found more flies on docked animals (Matthews et al. 1995; Phipps et al. 1995, Wilson 1972). And Phipps et al. (1995) reported more fly removal behaviors, such as tail flicking and leg stamping, by docked cows than by animals with an intact tail. Cows may also use their tails in other ways, such as in social signaling, but to date we know little about this aspect of tail use.

Given that there are these disadvantages and that we could find no cleanliness and udder health benefits associated with docking, we see little merit in adopting this procedure. Several European countries including Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and Switzerland have prohibited tail docking of dairy cattle. However, no legislation in North America currently addresses the issue of tail docking dairy cattle.

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Scientists Serve Up a Dish of Pig Liver Cells

by

Jan Suszkiw

October 19, 2001

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, ARS News and Information

Using in vitro techniques, Agricultural Research Service scientists have cultured a pig liver cell line that performs some of the organ's functions in a petri dish.

In swine, humans and other animals, the liver's duties include detoxifying blood, making blood-clotting substances and secreting bile. The pig liver culture, PICM-19, contains hepatocyte and bile duct cells that synthesize serum proteins, show P450 (enzyme) activity and display other liverlike behaviors.

With PICM-19, animal researchers can design in vitro models of the liver to study gene expression, nutrient metabolism, drug toxicity and bile duct formation outside the animal's body, notes Neil Talbot of ARS' Gene Evaluation and Mapping Laboratory in Beltsville, Md.

There, he and Tom Caperna of ARS' Growth Biology Laboratory developed PICM-19 to expedite research aimed at improving swine traits such as lean muscle production. The liver is of interest since it aids digestion and regulates important growth hormones.

In other research, biomedical scientists have used pig liver cells in bio-artificial liver devices (BALD), which are undergoing clinical trials to provide temporary dialysis for human patients. But culturing and maintaining such cells has proven difficult: Once removed from the body, they soon lose their normal functioning.

Starting in 1993, Talbot and Caperna overcame the problem by developing a novel procedure for culturing hepatocyte and bile duct cells from pig embryo stem (ES) cells, as well as from intact pig livers. In a first for swine that may also have biomedical applications, the ARS researchers coaxed the ES cells to become liverlike hepatocytes and bile duct cells, which comprise 98 percent of the organ's tissues.

After four years in continuous culture, PICM-19 has retained its desired properties. Tests with mice show it's not tumor-causing, a feature critical to nutrient metabolism research and BALD applications. PICM-19 also lends itself to developing in vitro alternatives to testing experimental medicines or other substances in live animals, according to Talbot.

ARS, which holds two patents on PICM-19, is the U.S. Department of Agriculture's chief scientific research agency.

For more information please e-mail info@ars.usda.gov or call 301-504-1630. ■

Animal Welfare in the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002

(Farm Bill) House-Senate Conference Report

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The differences between the House bill, the Senate amendment, and the substitute agreed to in conference are noted below. (For more information on the role of a conference committee, go to How Our Laws Are Made XV. Final Action on Amended Bill at <http://thomas.loc.gov/home/lawsmade.bysec/final.action.html#request>)

TITLE X—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Subtitle B - Other Matters

(22) Enforcement of the Humane Methods of Slaughter Act of 1958

The House bill (1) added the following findings:
Public demand for passage of P.L. 85 765;

The Humane Method of Slaughter Act of 1958 requires that animals be rendered insensible to pain when they are slaughtered;

Scientific evidence indicates that treating animals humanely result in tangible economic benefits;

The United States Animal Health Association passed a resolution to encourage strong enforcement of the Act;

The Secretary of Agriculture is responsible for enforcing the Act, including monitoring and compliance;

(2) expressed the Sense of Congress that the Secretary should fully enforce P.L. 85 765 by ensuring humane methods in the slaughter of livestock; and (3) determined it is the policy of the U.S. that the slaughter of livestock and handling of livestock in connection with slaughter shall be carried out only by humane methods, as proved by P.L. 85 765. (Sec. 939)

The Senate amendment provided for the same general intent as the House provision, but with drafting differences. (Sec. 1067)

The Conference substitute adopts the House provision with an amendment eliminating Congressional findings. In Sec. 1067(1)(A) "resume" is changed to "continue" with regard to the reporting requirement. The Managers expect the Department to include a report on violations of this Act in its annual report to Congress. (Sec. 10305)

(23) Penalties and Foreign Commerce Provisions of the Animal Welfare Act

The House bill increased the penalties provided by current law, by raising the maximum penalty for violation from \$5,000 to \$15,000 and raising the maximum imprisonment for violation from 1 year to 2 years and also closes the "foreign commerce loophole" by prohibiting transportation of animals for fighting purposes from any state into any foreign country effective 30 days after enactment. (Sec. 940)

The Senate amendment is identical to the House provision. (Sec. 1052)

The Conference substitute also provides an amendment to eliminate the increase in maximum prison terms found in the House and Senate provision. (Sec. 10303)

(24) Prohibition on Interstate Movement of Animals for Animal Fighting

The House bill amends Sec. 26(d) of the Animal Welfare Act to prohibit the interstate shipment of birds for fighting purposes. (Sec. 941)

The Senate amendment is identical to the House provision. (Sec. 1053)

The Conference substitute made technical changes to make it illegal ship a bird in interstate commerce for the purpose of engaging in a animal fight and further, makes it illegal to fight a bird in a fight in which any bird in the fight was transported illegally. (Sec. 10302)

(28) Unlawful Stockyard Practices Involving Nonambulatory Livestock

The House bill amends Title III of the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921 by adding following on Sec. 318:

Sec. 318(a) defines the terms: humanely euthanize and nonambulatory livestock.

Sec. 318(b)(1) It shall be unlawful for any stockyard owner, market agency, or dealer to buy, sell, give, receive, transfer, market, hold, or drag any nonambulatory livestock unless the nonambulatory livestock has been humanely euthanized.

Sec. 318(b)(2) provides exceptions.

Sec. 318 (c) stipulates that the application of this prohibition is to commence one year after enactment of the Farm Security Act of 2001. The Secretary shall promulgate regulations to carry out this section. (Sec. 945)

The Senate amendment is a substantively identical provision with the following difference: Sec. 318(c) stipulates that the application of this prohibition is to commence one year after enactment of the Agriculture, Conservation, and Rural Enhancement Act of 2002. (Sec.1045)

The Conference substitute adopts the House provision with an amendment to require the Secretary to investigate the problem of nonambulatory livestock and report the findings to Congress. Based on the findings of the report the Secretary shall promulgate regulations if the Secretary deems them necessary to regulate the humane treatment, handling and disposition of nonambulatory livestock. The Conference substitute provides for investigative and penalty authority consistent with the Animal Health Protection Act. (Sec. 10502)

(34) Animal Health Protection

The Senate amendment provides for the consolidation and updating of existing animal health authorities at USDA. (Sec. 1021 to Sec. 1038)

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The Conference substitute adopts the Senate provision with amendments (1) regarding the definition of disease (S1023.CR10403) (2) requires notification to the Secretary of Treasury as well as public notification regarding development of rules on restrictions of imports (S1024. CR10404) (3) directs the Secretary of Agriculture to consult with State animal health officials and veterinary health professionals regarding the establishment of the veterinary accreditation program, gives guidelines for suspension or revocation of accreditation of any

veterinarian accredited under this subtitle that violates this subtitle, and clarifies that the criminal and civil penalties in section 1034 shall not apply to violations of this section that are not violations of any other provision of this subtitle (S1030. CR10410) (4) establishes increased criminal penalties in cases of violations of the Animal Health Protection Act involving persons knowingly destroying records or moving pests in commerce for distribution. Criminal penalties are likewise increased in cases of persons who have committed multiple violations of the Animal Health Protection Act. Strike the provision of Section 1034 regarding criminal and civil penalties relating to suspension or revocation of accreditation. (S1034. CR10414) (5) authorization of appropriations and to provide for more efficient management of declarations of extraordinary emergencies and transfer of funds from the Commodity Credit Corporation (S1037. CR10417) (6) strikes the repeal of the Pseudorabies Eradication Program which is reauthorized in the Conference substitute in Section 10507. (S1038. CR10418)

The managers recognize that the principal purpose of the Animal Health Protection Act is to protect against animal disease. With this in mind, the managers have considered numerous options with regard to a statutory definition of disease. In considering these options, the managers were concerned that an overly broad definition could result in litigation forcing the Agency to divert scarce resources to protecting against conditions which have little if anything to do with the scientific understanding of disease. Likewise, the managers were equally concerned that an arbitrarily narrow definition would limit the ability of the Agency to respond to as of yet unknown threats to animal health. The managers have therefore concluded that in order for the Agency to have maximum flexibility to focus its resources and respond to new or emerging disease threats that a regulatory definition of disease should be left to the discretion of the Secretary. In so doing, the managers strongly encourage the Secretary to continually reexamine the principal definitions developed during implementation of this statute and make such changes as deemed necessary to achieve the goal of protecting animal health.

It is also the Managers intent that nothing in the Act should be construed in a manner that will unduly restrict or delay the importation, export, or transportation of biomedical research materials, including tissues, specimens, samples, animal embryos, or animals designated for use in research. The Managers do not expect the Secretary to issue any rule or regulation that would unduly restrict or delay the importation, export, or transportation of biomedical research materials, including tissues, specimens, samples, animal embryos, or animals designated for use in research.

It is the Managers understanding that Veterinary Services, within the United States Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), has a long history of cooperation with the veterinary community in performing important regulatory work nationwide. Private practitioners were first used to perform regulatory work in 1907. However, the current voluntary accreditation program (National Veterinary Accreditation Program) officially began in 1921, when USDA, Bureau of Animal Industry, administered the first accreditation examination to certify practitioners as representatives of the Federal government. Accredited veterinarians are the backbone of U.S. regulatory programs for livestock and poultry diseases. The overriding goal of the National Veterinary Accreditation Program is for Veterinary Services, veterinarians,

State Animal Health Officials and veterinary colleges to work cooperatively toward the goal of protecting and improving the health, quality, and marketability of U.S. animals. Increased collaboration will be crucial to the success of new enhancements to this program. It is the intent of the Managers that APHIS' existing Veterinary Accreditation Program and implementing regulations continue unimpeded pursuant to section 1038(c). With regard to future revisions by APHIS to its Veterinary Accreditation Program, the Managers strongly encourage APHIS' Veterinary Services to consult with State animal health officials and veterinary professionals, including State Veterinary Medical Associations and private veterinary practitioners.

The Managers note that USDA currently is evaluating three rapid screening tests to determine which is the most sensitive and effective at detecting scrapie. Ensuring proper screening and testing, and, where necessary, the eradication of animal diseases, is of paramount importance to American Agriculture, USDA, the Congress, and the American people. With the stakes to animal health and the farm economy so high, the U.S. government should use the very best methods available to detect animal diseases. Accordingly, the Managers request that USDA use science-based criteria to evaluate the tests under review and invite third-party animal health diagnostic test experts to review preliminary findings and evaluation methodology. The purpose of the Animal Health Protection Act is to address pest and disease threats to animal health and production. The managers do not intend for the Animal Health Protection Act to be used to manage or control predation. The Managers expect the Secretary of Agriculture to continue to use the authorities under the Act of March 2, 1931 (7 U.S.C. 426 426b) as amended.

In a case of extraordinary emergency, the section regarding seizure, quarantine, and disposal provides express authority in the Secretary to hold, seize, treat, and apply other remedial actions to destroy or otherwise dispose of any animal. However, nothing in this section or in this title should be construed as impliedly vesting in the Secretary authority to manage fish or wildlife populations. If fish or wildlife is affected by control or eradication measures proposed by the Secretary in an extraordinary emergency, the Managers expect that the Secretary will consult with officials of the State agency having authority for protection and management of such wildlife, as is the current practice in such instances.

(42) Improved Standards for the Care and Treatment of Certain Animals

The Senate amendment provides for the socialization of puppies intended for sale as pets, and prohibits female dogs from being bred before they are one year old, or from having more than three litters every two years. The Act also establishes a "three strikes" system for AWA licensees that commit 3 or more serious violations of the Act over an eight-year period. (Sec. 1049)

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The Conference substitute deletes the Senate provision.

(44) Definition of Animal Under the Animal Welfare Act
The Senate amendment amended the definition of animal to add birds, rats, and mice bred for use in research to the list of those animals excluded from coverage under the Animal Welfare Act. (Sec. 1051)

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The Conference substitute adopts the Senate provision. (Sec. 10301)

(50) Transportation of Poultry and Other Animals

The Senate amendment amends the FY 02 Treasury Appropriations measure which provides a provision allowing the Postal Service to require air carriers to accept as mail, day old poultry if the air carrier allows the shipment of any live animals as cargo. The Appropriations provision only covers the period through June 30, 2002.

The Senate provision makes the provision in the Appropriations bill permanent. (Sec. 1060)

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The Conference substitute adopts the Senate provision with an amendment to include honeybees. (Sec. 10501)

58) Bear Protection

The Senate amendment prohibits movement in interstate or foreign commerce of bear viscera—defined as the body fluids and organs, not including blood or brains, of any species of bear. Exceptions are made for wildlife law enforcement purposes, and nothing in this section affects state regulation of bear populations or any hunting of bears allowed under state law and establishes civil and criminal penalties for violations. (Sec. 1070)

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The Conference substitute deletes the Senate provision.

(80) Report on Birds, Rats and Mice

The Senate amendment requires a GAO report on the implications of including birds, rats, and mice in the definition of “animal” under USDA’s regulations under the Animal Welfare Act. (Sec. 1087)

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The Conference substitute adopts the Senate provision with an amendment for the National Research Council to submit this report to Congress. The report shall be completed with input from the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Institute for Animal Laboratory Research. It shall contain an estimate of the number and types of entities that use rats, mice and birds for research purposes, and a description of the regulations to which these are subjected. It shall also contain an estimate of the rats, mice and birds used in research facilities and an indication of which of those facilities are currently under federal regulation. Further, the report shall include an estimate of the additional costs likely to be incurred by researchers resulting from additional regulations, recommendations for minimizing such costs, an estimate of the additional funding APHIS would require to ensure compliance, and recommendations for minimizing the regulatory burden on facilities already subject to federal regulations. (Sec. 10304) ■

The American Humane Association Expands EAR Program

The key to an effective Emergency Animal Relief (EAR) program is a rapid and well-coordinated response plan that meets the needs of animals in very specific disaster scenarios. For more than 85 years, the American Humane Association (AHA) has responded to and coordinated disaster relief for animals, making the agency a storehouse of information on disaster preparedness for pets and a valuable training resource for those interested in responding to animals in disasters.

Over the years, AHA has handled disasters ranging from hurricanes and floods, to tornadoes, wildfires, and mudslides. Each of those disasters required specific equipment and skills. All the equipment necessary to rescue animals in any situation is onboard AHA’s *Animal Planet Rescue* rig. However, moving the 18-wheeler across the country, along with a handful of disaster teams, can take days. With experts predicting that the number of disasters could increase in the coming years, it has become even more imperative to find new and faster ways to respond to animal disasters.

To achieve that end, AHA has restructured its EAR program to allow regional responder teams to form and serve in 10 regions around the country. These regions are based on the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s (FEMA) regional disaster sites. The goal is for each of these regions to feature technical animal rescue training sites, regional response teams, and small rescue trucks equipped to handle the disasters that most affect that particular region. This National Disaster Response Plan is a regionally structured program that will enable us to respond to disasters much faster and with more expertise.

Additionally, AHA is “practicing what we preach.” For years, AHA has advised local animal shelters to form cooperative relationships with other agencies in their communities. Only together, we told them, will your response be as effective as it can be.

These are things easy to say. They are even more important to do.

Following the devastation of the Carolinas in the wake of Hurricane Floyd, former Under Secretary of the USDA Michael Dunn toured the affected areas and saw the effect the disaster had on both agriculture and companion animals. His question, “Who’s doing something for these animals?” led to a meeting between the USDA and a number of animal welfare groups active in disaster relief for animals.

That initial meeting led to more meetings that bore the fruit of cooperation, collaboration, and communication and, thus, the creation of the National Animal Disaster Coalition (NADC). The groups involved in the NADC have agreed to try a common incident command structure, to standardize forms and paperwork where possible, and to agree to minimum training standards for disaster responders. Included in this coalition are the American Humane Association, American Veterinary Medical Association, American Academy on Veterinary Disaster Medicine, Code 3 and Associates, FEMA, The Humane Society of the United States, the International Fund for Animal Welfare, United Animal Nations, the USDA, National Emergency Management Association, and the coalition continues to grow.

AHA believes that the delivery of a unified response from national animal welfare groups to animals affected by disasters is a tremendous move forward, and anticipates that local animal welfare groups will benefit from the streamlined response from the national groups.

For more information on AHA’s National Disaster Response Plan or to receive training information: phone: 1-800-227-4645, e-mail: ear@americanhumane.org or Web: <http://www.americanhumane.org/disaster/default.htm> ■



International News

Medical testing on chimpanzees must stop

Press release Number: 58

04/05/2001

Ministerie van Onderwijs, Cultuur en Wetenschappen
(Dutch Ministry of Education, Culture, and Science)

More information is available at <http://prex.las.vet.uu.nl/nca/>

Use of other small non-human primates for biomedical research unfortunately still necessary. Medical testing on chimpanzees must stop.

The medical tests performed on chimpanzees at the Biomedical Primate Research Centre (BPRC) must stop. Testing on other (smaller) non-human primates will, however, have to continue in the interests of public health. There are no alternatives available to researchers studying hepatitis, malaria, tuberculosis, rheumatism, multiple sclerosis, Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, and transplant rejection. These are the conclusions reached by the Dutch Minister of Education, Culture and Science, Loek Hermans, in a letter that he sent to the Lower House of Parliament today. Hermans bases his conclusions on the recommendations of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW) concerning the usefulness and necessity of performing medical tests on non-human primates. The minister wishes to do everything possible to reduce the number of tests carried out on laboratory animals. He will continue to encourage researchers to explore other alternatives, and the BPRC will have to demonstrate that it performs only the most necessary tests in a responsible manner.

Mr. Hermans wishes to reduce the number of tests performed on non-human primates as quickly as possible and to improve the conditions in which they live. In October 2000, he made a sum of NLG 15 million available to upgrade the animal housing at the BPRC, which, although it complies with current regulations, could be improved upon. A supervisory committee, whose members include the managing directors of two zoos (Artis and Apenheul) and officials from the Inspectorate for Health Protection and Veterinary Public Health, is currently reviewing plans to build new housing. Two years ago, the Advisory Council on Health Research (RGO) argued that scientists should continue to use chimpanzees for research on malaria, hepatitis C and HIV. Based on the recommendations of the Royal Netherlands Academy, Mr. Hermans has now concluded that it is no longer necessary to perform tests on chimpanzees in the Netherlands. It will, however, be necessary to continue using other small non-human primates in biomedical research, in the interests of public health. The Royal Netherlands Academy does not anticipate that alternatives will become available in the foreseeable future. The Advisory Council on Health Research wrote as early as 1999 that it is not that more small non-human primates are required, but that there is a greater need for well-characterised ones. The BPRC has a group of small non-human primates that meet this requirement and they are hence indispensable for biomedical research in the Netherlands. The BPRC is located in Rijswijk and has approximately 1,600 primates, including over 100 chimpanzees.

Draft Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Amendment Regulations 2001

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, United Kingdom

Current Animal Welfare Consultations

More information is available at

<http://www.maff.gov.uk/animalh/welfare/default.htm>

Explanatory Guide

Introduction

1. European Union Member States are required to implement EU Council Directive 99/74/EC laying down minimum welfare standards for the protection of laying hens in all production systems by 1 January 2002. In England, this will be achieved by amending the "Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2000" (SI No 1870). Similar legislation will be produced in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

2. Directive 99/74/EC amends the existing EU rules on laying hen welfare contained within Directive 88/166/EC. Directive 88/166/EC will be repealed from 1 January 2003; however, many of its provisions have been carried forward in Directive 99/74/EC.

3. In drafting the domestic implementing legislation, we have followed the wording of the Directive as closely as possible and avoided any "gold-plating" of EU measures in line with the Government's Action Plan for Farming. Definite interpretations (where none already exist in Community law) have also been avoided since these may stifle welcome welfare developments and create an unlevel playing field for our producers.

Procedures

4. After completion of the consultation exercise, debates will be held in both Houses of Parliament before the regulations are made and come into force.

5. As noted above, the devolved administrations in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland will be making similar regulations.

This Guide

6. The purpose of this guide is to identify points in the regulations which may be of particular interest or require further explanation. It is not intended to be an exhaustive description of their content and, we accept, may not answer all the points that concern the reader. The summary provides a look-up table for which part of the Regulations apply to each production system and the effective implementation date. As indicated in the MAFF covering letter dated 1 May, any queries or comments should be addressed to Jean Kennedy at the above address, telephone 020 7904 6525, email Jean.M.Kennedy@maff.gsi.gov.uk.

Main Body of the Regulations

Interpretation and application

7. Regulation 2 (1) of "The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2000" is amended to include a revised definition for "laying hens" and new definitions for "litter," "nest," and "usable area" as required by the Directive.



8. Regulation 4 and Schedule 2 of "The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2000" (subtitled "Additional duties on owners and keepers of laying hens in battery cages") - will continue to apply to hens kept in battery cages until 31 December 2002. They will be revoked from 1 January 2003 and from that date, the provisions detailed in Schedule 3B of the new draft regulations will apply to hens kept in Conventional ("Battery") Cages. Comments are being sought on the possibility of including all caged birds within the draft regulations, as is the case with the current domestic legislation for battery cages. This would go further than the Directive, which does not apply to establishments with less than 350 laying hens.

9. Regulation 5 and Schedule 3 of "The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2000" - will be revoked and replaced by the new regulation "Additional duties on owners and keepers of poultry (other than those kept in systems referred to in Schedules 3A, 3B and 3C)." The new Regulation 5 and Schedule 3 will cover all poultry such as ducks, turkeys and geese. They exclude laying hens except those kept in establishments of less than 350 birds or for breeding purposes. Note: This may change as a result of the consultation.

10. Regulation 5A - "Additional duties on owners and keepers of laying hens" - is added to indicate that all owners and keepers of laying hens should ensure that the conditions the birds are kept in comply with the requirements in Schedules 3A, 3B, 3C and 3D. This Regulation does not apply to establishments with less than 350 laying hens and those rearing breeding laying hens. Note: This may change as a result of the consultation.

Schedule 2 (Laying hens kept in battery cages)

11. The draft "Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Amendment Regulations 2001," revoke Schedule 2 of the "Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2000" with effect from 1 January 2003. Schedule 2 of the 2000 regulations will, however, continue to apply to hens kept in battery cages until 31 December 2002. From 1 January 2003 the provisions detailed in Schedule 3B of the new draft regulations will apply to hens kept in Conventional ("Battery") Cages.

Schedule 3 (Additional duties on owners and keepers of poultry (other than those kept in systems referred to in Schedules 3A, 3B and 3C))

12. The draft "Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Amendment Regulations 2001," amend Schedule 3 of the "Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2000" to extend coverage to any poultry (other than those kept in the systems referred to in Schedules 3A, 3B and 3C). The amended Schedule 3 covers all poultry such as ducks, turkeys and geese. It excludes laying hens except those kept in establishments of less than 350 birds or for breeding purposes. Note: This may change as a result of the consultation.

Schedule 3A (Non-cage systems)

13. This Schedule lays down minimum standards for laying hens kept in non-cage systems e.g. barns, percherries, and free-range.

14. These minimum standards apply from 1 January 2002 for all newly built or rebuilt non-cage systems of production and any brought into production for the first time. They apply to all non-cage systems from 1 January 2007.

15. Minimum standards are laid down in terms of feeding and drinking equipment, nests, perches and litter area. Provisions are also made for minimum requirements in multi-level systems and systems where there is access to open runs.

16. Maximum stocking density is specified. Systems already in place on 1 January 2002 can continue to stock at their current levels until 1 January 2007 when a maximum stocking density of 9 birds per square metre must apply. However, where an establishment was stocking at 12 or more hens per square metre on 3 August 1999, and the usable area corresponds to the available ground surface, it is permitted to continue to stock at a maximum of 12 hens per square metre until 31 December 2011, after which the maximum figure of 9 laying hens per square metre will apply. Any systems newly built or rebuilt after 1 January 2002 will have to comply with the maximum stocking density of 9 birds per square metre with immediate effect.

Schedule 3B (Conventional cages)

17. This Schedule lays down minimum standards for laying hens kept in conventional ("battery") cages from 1 January 2003. No such cages may be built or brought into service for the first time after this date.

18. Minimum standards are laid down in terms of feeding and drinking equipment, cage height and floor slope. This Schedule also requires the fitting of claw-shortening devices.

19. Rearing of laying hens in this type of cage is prohibited with effect from 31 December 2011.

Schedule 3C (Other cages)

20. This Schedule lays down minimum standards for laying hens kept in "enriched" ("furnished") cages from 1 January 2002.

21. Minimum requirements are set out in terms of stocking density and cage height, feeding and drinking equipment, and minimum aisle width and floor space below the bottom tier of cages.

22. This Schedule also provides for "enrichment" i.e. provision of a nest, litter such that pecking and scratching are possible and appropriate perches as well as the fitting of claw-shortening devices.

Schedule 3D (Conditions applicable to all systems)

23. This Schedule sets out conditions applicable to laying hens kept in all systems of production from 1 January 2002.

24. The Directive bans all mutilation, but allows Member States to authorize beak trimming in order to prevent feather pecking and cannibalism providing it is carried out by qualified staff on chickens that are less than 10 days old. Comments are sought on the following options: banning beak trimming in all systems; or permitting beak trimming in non-cage systems only, provided it is carried out by qualified staff on chickens that are less than 10 days old, or allowing beak trimming for all laying birds, but with a time limit, for birds destined for cage systems.



International News

A Good Practice Guide to the Administration of Substances and Removal of Blood, Including Routes and Volumes - February 2000 Draft Document

EFPIA (the European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries Associations) and ECVAM (the European Center for the Validation of Alternative Methods) -

This publication is the result of an initiative between EFPIA (the European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries Associations) and ECVAM (the European Center for the Validation of Alternative Methods). Its objectives are to provide the researcher in the safety evaluation laboratory with an up-to-date, easy to use set of data sheets to aid in the study design process whilst at the same time affording maximum welfare considerations to the experimental animals.

You can obtain the complete document by going to <http://www.eslav.org/efpia.htm>

Ban on Antibiotic Use in Denmark Lowers Resistance in Food Animals

Five years after the country of Denmark began banning the use of antibiotics as growth promoters in food animals, resistance rates of bacteria to these antibiotics have fallen significantly, suggesting that it is possible to reduce resistance by curbing antibiotic use in food production. Researchers from the Danish Veterinary Laboratory in Copenhagen report the results of their research in the July 2001 issue of the journal *Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy*.

The researchers analyzed antibiotic resistance patterns of over 2,500 samples of enterococcal bacteria taken from pigs and broiler chickens in Denmark over a five year period beginning in 1995, the year when Denmark first banned the use of the antibiotic avoparcin in food animals. During that time the resistance rate for avoparcin and related antibiotics fell from 72.7% in 1995 to just over 5% in 2000. In addition, the researchers also noted a significant decrease in resistance rates associated with the ban on use of the antibiotic virginiamycin in 1998.

"Our observations show that it is possible to reduce the occurrence of antimicrobial resistance in a national population of food animals when the selective pressure is removed," say the researchers. "The results discussed [in this study] represent the first documented effects of large-scale interventions to reduce the occurrence of antimicrobial resistance. They demonstrate that the exposure of humans to bacteria resistant to antimicrobial drugs and to resistance genes through food can be reduced effectively by intervention."

(F. M. Aarestrup, A.M. Seyfarth, H.-D. Emborg, K. Pedersen, R.S. Hendriksen and F. Bager. *Effect of abolishment of the use of antimicrobial agents for growth promotion on occurrence of antimicrobial resistance in fecal enterococci from food animals in Denmark. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy*, 45: 2054-2059.)

OECD Guidance on Humane Endpoints

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Guidance Document No. 19 entitled *Guidance Document on the Recognition, Assessment, and Use of Clinical Signs as Humane Endpoints for Experimental Animals Used in Safety Evaluation* is now available at

<http://www.oecd.org/ehs/test/newmono19.pdf>

The purpose of this *Guidance Document* is to apply the principles of the Three Rs to the use of animals in regulatory toxicity tests. The OECD encourages the humane use of animals in regulatory toxicity and safety evaluation studies and fully endorses the principles of the 3Rs, Replacement, Reduction, Refinement, which were defined by Russell and Burch (1) as:

- Replacement - "the substitution for conscious living higher animals of insentient material."
- Reduction - "reduction of animals used to obtain information of given amount and precision."
- Refinement - "any decrease in the incidence or severity of inhumane procedures to those animals which still have to be used."

This document specifically addresses Refinement.

This guidance is based on best current knowledge available from Member Countries' experts, through personal contacts with investigators, peer-reviewed literature, and presentations at meetings and symposia, and is intended to be flexible so that it can change with improved knowledge in the future. It is expected that with increasing knowledge and experience, investigators in animal research will be able to identify more specific, early humane endpoints in the form of clinical signs for impending death or severe pain and distress. This would permit international harmonization of these humane endpoints.

Although the principles of the 3Rs are applicable to all animal species, it is generally accepted that there are differences among species in many clinical signs of pain or distress. Variables due to the species and strain of animal involved, the type of toxicity study being performed, and the types of materials being tested, are not addressed in detail. Although there are a number of similarities between mammals and other vertebrate species, the differences among the different classes of vertebrates do not allow them to be easily addressed in a single document. The general principles contained in this *Guidance Document* are specifically designed to be applicable for all mammalian species used in toxicity testing and other experimental studies.

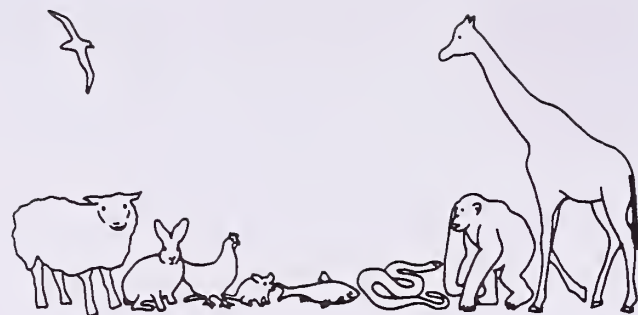
OECD's guidelines for the testing of chemicals and monograph series on testing and assessment are available at <http://www.oecd.org/ehs/test/monos.htm>. The test program homepage is at <http://www.oecd.org/ehs/test/>.

The *OECD Guidelines for the Testing of Chemicals* are a collection of the most relevant internationally agreed testing methods used by government, industry and independent laboratories to identify and characterize potential hazards of new and existing chemical substances and chemical preparations/mixtures. They cover tests for physical-chemical properties of chemicals, human health effects, environmental effects, as well as degradation and accumulation in the environment.

Paper copies are also available from OECD, Environment Directorate, Environment Health and Safety Division, 2 rue André-Pascal, 75775 Paris Cedex 16, FRANCE, tel: 33 (0) 1 45 24 82 00, fax: 33 (0) 1 45 24 16 75, e-mail: ehscont@oecd.org

Science in the Service of Animal Welfare

UFAW Symposium 2–4 April 2003
Edinburgh, UK



Announcement and Preliminary Call for Papers

Animal welfare science – which is aimed at determining the welfare requirements of animals and how these can be met – is advancing rapidly. The development of new approaches in animal welfare science has led to many breakthroughs in the understanding of animals' needs. As a result, unsubstantiated assumptions about the welfare requirements of many species are gradually being replaced by sounder knowledge based on detailed studies. These advances, in addition to leading the way for improvements in animal husbandry and care, often raise issues which stimulate re-examination of the ethical bases of the ways in which we interact with or use animals.

The aim of the symposium is to bring together leading authorities from around the world to present papers on the current state of knowledge and thinking in a variety of key areas, and to stimulate discussion with a view to identifying crucial areas for new or further research, education, or policy development.

Sessions are planned to include the following:

- the science of welfare assessment, including:
 - behavioural measures
 - physiological measures
 - inferences from clinical and pathological studies
 - inferences from knowledge of cognitive capacities
 - using science in ethical decisions
 - applying science for animal welfare
 - public understanding of, and power over, animal welfare standards
 - factors influencing attitudes to animal welfare

Following preliminary approaches, the following have indicated that they hope to contribute:

- Prof Patrick Bateson (Univ of Cambridge, UK)
- Prof Marian Dawkins (Univ of Oxford, UK)
- Prof Paul Flecknell (Univ of Newcastle, UK)
- Dr Linda Keeling (Univ of Skara, Sweden)
- Prof David Mellor (Univ of Massey, New Zealand)
- Dr Mike Mendl (Univ of Bristol, UK)
- Prof Irene Pepperberg (Brandeis Univ & MIT, USA)
- Prof James Serpell (Univ of Pennsylvania, USA)

Interested?

If you are interested in attending or contributing to the symposium, please put this date in your diary. For further details, or if you would like to present a paper/poster, or wish to register interest in attending, please contact the UFAW Scientific Officer as soon as possible (this will ensure that you reserve your place and receive future mailings; it will also help us to plan the event).

The Scientific Officer, **Universities Federation for Animal Welfare**,
The Old School, Brewhouse Hill, Wheathampstead, Herts, AL4 8AN, UK.
Tel: +44 (0) 1582 831818 Fax: +44 (0) 1582 831414
Email: scioff@ufaw.org.uk Web: www.ufaw.org.uk



The Horse Protection Act

Understanding the Scar Rule

The full publication is available at

<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/oa/pubs/acscarru.pdf>

The Horse Protection Act (HPA) (P.L. 91-540) was enacted by Congress in 1970 in response to public concerns about soring of horses. Responsibility for enforcement of the HPA was given to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS).

Soring is the practice of inflicting pain on the limbs of a horse for the purpose of accentuating its gait. Trainers often achieve the high-stepping gait desirable in some breeds of show horses through patient and persistent training methods. Soring is a cruel shortcut some unscrupulous trainers use to achieve that same high-stepping gait. This practice is abusive to the horse and unfair to ethical trainers.

The Scar Rule

The HPA regulations are a set of rules written by USDA to support enforcement of the Act. The scar rule is one of these regulations. Any horse at a show, exhibition, sale, or auction found to be not in compliance with the scar rule is considered to be "sore" and shown in violation of the HPA. The scar rule as found in Title 9 of the Code of Federal Regulations Section 11.3 reads:

The scar rule applies to all horses born on or after October 1, 1975. Horses subject to this rule that do not meet the following scar rule criteria shall be considered to be "sore" and are subject to all prohibitions of section 5 of the Act. The scar rule criteria are as follows:

(a) The anterior and anterior-lateral surfaces of the fore pasterns (extensor surface) must be free of bilateral granulomas, other bilateral pathological evidence of inflammation, and, other bilateral evidence of abuse indicative of soring including, but not limited to, excessive loss of hair.

(b) The posterior surfaces of the pasterns (flexor surface), including the sulcus or "pocket" may show bilateral areas of uniformly thickened epithelial tissue if such areas are free of proliferating granuloma tissue, irritation, moisture, edema, or other evidence of inflammation.

This publication is not intended to be an all-inclusive list of the various conditions that constitute violations of the scar rule. Abnormalities occurring on the pasterns of horses can be many and varied, and the photographs and descriptions in this brochure do not illustrate all possible conditions. The captions accompanying the photographs and other descriptions explain whether the condition illustrated is or is not allowed under the scar rule. You can use the following criteria and make comparisons to the additional photographs as aids to determining whether or not a horse's condition is in compliance. It is important to remember that, for a horse to be in violation of the scar rule, the scars indicative of soring must appear on both front pasterns of a horse. These scars do not need to be symmetrical, similar in appearance, or of the same type to constitute a scar rule violation.

The APHIS horse protection operating plan for 2001 - 2003 is available at
<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/reac/hpaplan2001.pdf>

IACUC Protocol Review

The June 2001 Lab Animal Protocol Review column (30(6):18-20) entitled "Is Ad Hoc Approval Enough?" discusses veterinary and IACUC responsibilities and authority for approving anesthetic and analgesic regimens, and approval mechanisms when substantive information necessitating deliberation or IACUC judgment is required. The Director of NIH, Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare (OLAW) and Deputy Administrator of APHIS, Animal Care (AC) provide their comments on the issues raised in the column. The column is posted at
<http://www.labanimal.com/col/prot0601.htm>

Policy #27 Capture Methods of Prairie Dogs

Issue Date February 9, 2001

References: AWA Section 13

9 CFR, Part 2, Section 2.131(a)(1), and Section 2.126

This replaces Policy #27 dated November 17, 2000, correcting typographical error in the first sentence under Policy: from "9 CFR, Part 2, Section 2.13(a)(1), to 9 CFR, Part 2, Section 2.131(a)(1)". Policy #27, dated November 17, 2000, replaced previous Policy #27 dated February 23, 1999. Additions to this policy clarify the use of water for capturing prairie dogs, and adds the requirement for an itinerary.

Full policy available at

<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ac/policy/policy27.pdf>

Justification: Methods used to capture prairie dogs from natural habitats for covered purposes will be done in a humane manner.

Policy: As required by Section 13 of the Animal Welfare Act (AWA) and further explained in 9 CFR, Part 2, Section 2.131(a)(1), handling of animals must be done as expeditiously and carefully as possible in a manner that does not cause trauma, overheating, excessive cooling, behavioral stress, physical harm, or unnecessary discomfort. While it is recognized that capturing free-living wild prairie dogs may cause some degree of behavioral stress and discomfort, any method that uses unnatural means to force the animals to evacuate their burrows, such as vacuuming or the introduction of chemicals or noxious gas, will be a violation of Section 2.131(a)(1).

The use of water is not necessarily prohibited by this policy if such use complies with Section 2.131(a)(1). The water must be natural water (without added chemicals or noxious gas) that is introduced into a burrow at a temperature, volume, and speed that does not harm or distress the prairie dogs. Use of water by a facility will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

To comply with 9 CFR, Section 2.126, an itinerary of capture dates and sites must be provided to the Regional Office at least two days prior to collection.

Policy #8 Confiscation and Destruction of Animals

Issue Date: May 8, 2001

Reference: AWA Section 16, Section 19

9 CFR, Part 2, Section 2.38(e) and 2.129

This replaces Policy #8 dated April 14, 1997.

Full policy available at
<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ac/policy/policy8.pdf>

Under the Animal Welfare Act (AWA), the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Animal Care (AC) is authorized to confiscate and destroy regulated animals if they are suffering. This guideline specifies the protocol for such action.

Animals (as defined in 9 CFR, Subchapter A, Part 1, Section 1.1) shall be confiscated in accordance with Section 2.38(e) and Section 2.129, if they are found to be suffering and relief has not been provided by the licensee or registrant. This policy established procedures to: a. Require the licensee or registrant to provide proper care and relief to a suffering animal as soon as possible, but typically not to exceed 24 hours. b. Confiscate the animal and/or make arrangements for relief, relocation or euthanasia, as appropriate, if the licensee or registrant does not provide the needed relief from suffering.

Recognition of Suffering by AC

Animals can be found to be suffering from any condition which causes pain or distress if action is not taken to alleviate the condition. Examples of conditions which can cause suffering include, without limitation: animals with serious medical problems that are not receiving adequate veterinary care; animals without adequate food or water; animals exposed to temperature extremes without adequate shelter or bedding; and animals held in enclosures that are filthy. Animals do not need to be in jeopardy of dying to be in a state of suffering. Veterinary Medical Officers (VMO) and Animal Care Inspectors (ACI) are qualified to recognize a suffering animal.

USDA Offers Paperless Reporting for Researchers

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) is offering electronic filing of APHIS form 7023, Annual Report of Research Facility, for fiscal year (FY) 2001 animal use. This reporting is required by the Animal Welfare Act (AWA). Instructions on how to complete electronic filing will be mailed out by APHIS' Animal Care program by September 17.

Reports must be filed with Animal Care no later than December 1. "Electronic reporting will save facilities from worrying about duplicate copies and relying on regular mailing to get their information to us," said W. Ron DeHaven, DVM, APHIS' Former Deputy Administrator for Animal Care. "Because data submitted electronically will go directly to our database, information will be more accurate and we will be able to save time and money by not using resources to input the data."

The Government Paperwork Elimination Act (GPEA) of 1998 requires federal agencies to make all their forms available for electronic filing no later than October 21, 2003. "We had been working toward electronic filing before GPEA was passed, so we are well ahead of the game," said DeHaven.

Animal Care is moving forward on other electronic information projects as well. In FY 2000, they made their web page accessible to the visually disabled, being the first APHIS program to do so as required by the 1998 amendments to the Rehabilitation Act. Animal Care inspection reports conducted after

October 1 will be publicly accessible through the APHIS E-FOIA web page. Reports will not be available for 21 days after entry while they are processed and approved by the regional offices. The first reports will be available in late October, assuming no technical issues arise. New reports and previous reports will still be available through the regional offices.

In the future, facilities will also be able to submit APHIS form 7011, Application for Registration, to apply and renew registration under the AWA. Licensees such as dealers will be able to electronically submit their applications as well.

If you have questions about reporting information or access to inspection data, contact your Animal Care regional office or send an e-mail to ace@aphis.usda.gov.

USDA Adopts Rule on Import and Interstate Movement of Tortoises

WASHINGTON, July 16, 2001—The U.S. Department of Agriculture announced today that it is adopting as a final rule two modified interim rules concerning the importation and interstate movement of the leopard tortoise, African spurred tortoise, and Bell's hinged back tortoise.

The final rule amends the previous interim rules by allowing the interstate movement of these tortoises if an accredited veterinarian signs either a health certificate or a certificate of veterinary inspection stating that the tortoises have been examined by that veterinarian and found to be free of exotic ticks. The final rule also affirms USDA's prohibition on the importation of these types of land tortoises.

This action is necessary to enable the export, interstate commerce, health care, and adoption of these types of tortoises while providing protection against the spread of exotic ticks known to be vectors of heartwater disease. This action will also relieve an unnecessary burden on federal veterinarians.

We estimate that each health certificate or certificate of veterinary inspection will cost \$25 to \$50 for the first tortoise, plus \$2 to \$5 for each additional tortoise in the shipment. The goal of the certification is to prevent the spread of exotic ticks known to be vectors of heartwater disease. The health certificate or certificate of veterinary inspection will also help ensure the acceptability of these animals in international markets.

Heartwater disease is an acute, infectious disease of ruminants, such as cattle, sheep, goats, white-tailed deer, and antelope. This disease has a 60 percent or greater mortality rate in livestock and a 90 percent or greater mortality rate in white-tailed deer.

Notice of this action is scheduled to be published in the July 17 Federal Register and becomes effective upon publication. APHIS documents published in the Federal Register and related information, including the names of organizations and individuals who have commented on APHIS dockets, are available on the Internet at <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppd/rad/webrepor.html>.

For more information, contact David Wilson, senior staff entomologist, Emergency Programs, Veterinary Services, APHIS, 4700 River Road, Unit 41, Riverdale, MD 20737, phone: (301) 734-8073. ■

Legislation *cont'd from p.1*

Includes among such penalties a 10-year maximum term of imprisonment if the offense permanently disables or disfigures, or causes serious bodily injury to or the death of, the animal. (Defines a "police animal" as a dog or horse employed by a Federal agency for the principal purpose of aiding in the detection of criminal activity, enforcement of laws, or apprehension of criminal offenders.)

- **H.R. 1887 - Sponsor: Elton Gallegly (R-California) (introduced 5/20/1999)**

Became Public Law No: 106-152.

Title: To amend title 18, United States Code, to punish the depiction of animal cruelty.

Amends the Federal criminal code to prohibit, and set penalties for, knowingly creating, selling, or possessing a depiction of animal cruelty with the intention of placing that depiction in interstate or foreign commerce for commercial gain. Makes an exception for any depiction that has serious religious, political, scientific, educational, journalistic, historical, or artistic value.

- **H.R. 2903 - Sponsor: Jim Saxton (R-New Jersey) (introduced 9/21/1999)**

Became Public Law No: 106-555.

Title: To assist in the conservation of coral reefs.

Title I: Atlantic Coastal Fisheries - Subtitle A: Atlantic Striped Bass Conservation - Amends the Atlantic Striped Bass Conservation Act to extend the authorization of appropriations to carry out such Act through FY 2003.

(Sec. 102) Requires the Secretaries of Commerce and the Interior to: (1) conduct a study to determine if the distribution of year classes in the Atlantic striped bass population is appropriate for maintaining adequate recruitment and sustainable fishing opportunities; and (2) report results to specified congressional committees along with a long-term plan to ensure a balanced and healthy population structure of Atlantic striped bass. Authorizes appropriations.

Subtitle B: Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management - Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Act of 2000 - Amends the Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act to extend the authorization of appropriations to carry out such Act through FY 2005. Authorizes amounts to be used to support the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission's cooperative statistics program.

Title II: John H. Prescott Marine Mammal Rescue Assistance Grant Program - Marine Mammal Rescue Assistance Act of 2000 - Amends the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 to direct the Secretary of Commerce to establish the John H. Prescott Marine Mammal Rescue Assistance Grant Program to provide assistance to eligible stranding network participants for: (1) marine mammal recovery and treatment; (2) data collection from living or dead marine mammals; and (3) facilities operation. Caps grants at \$100,000. Requires a 25 percent non-Federal matching amount, which may be in-kind contributions. Authorizes FY 2001 through 2003 appropriations.

(Sec. 203) Requires the Secretary to study environmental and biological factors responsible for the significant increase

in mortality events of the eastern gray whale population and other potential impacts these factors may be having on such population. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 204) Authorizes the Secretary to convey a retired National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration fishery research vessel to the Government of American Samoa.

(Sec. 205) Amends the National Marine Sanctuaries Act to revise sanctuary designation standards.

(Sec. 206) Amends the Sustainable Fisheries Act to authorize appropriations for each fiscal year for grants to carry out Western Pacific fishery demonstration projects to promote traditional indigenous fishing practices.

- **H.R. 3514 - Sponsor: James C. Greenwood (R-Pennsylvania) (introduced 11/22/1999)**

Became Public Law No: 106-551.

Title: To amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for a system of sanctuaries for chimpanzees that have been designated as being no longer needed in research conducted or supported by the Public Health Service, and for other purposes.

Chimpanzee Health Improvement, Maintenance, and Protection Act - Amends title IV of the Public Health Service Act to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to provide for the establishment and operation of a national sanctuary system for all surplus federally owned chimpanzees that are no longer needed in research conducted or supported by the National Institutes of Health, the Food and Drug Administration, or other Federal agencies. Allows any chimpanzee that is not owned by the Federal Government to be accepted into the system if the owner transfers title to the chimpanzee to the sanctuary system. Provides for standards for permanent retirement of chimpanzees into the system, including prohibiting using sanctuary chimpanzees for research except in specified circumstances. Requires such standards to empower the Secretary to authorize imposition of a fee (except in certain circumstances) for accepting a non-Federal chimpanzee into the system. Directs the Secretary to contract with a nonprofit private entity to establish and operate the system. Provides for funding. Authorizes the Secretary to make grants or contracts for the operation of facilities that provide for the retirement of chimpanzees in accordance with the same standards that apply to the sanctuary system.

- **H.R. 4281 - Sponsor: Ken Calvert (R-California) (introduced 4/13/2000)**

Became Public Law No: 106-545.

Title: To establish, wherever feasible, guidelines, recommendations, and regulations that promote the regulatory acceptance of new and revised toxicological tests that protect human and animal health and the environment while reducing, refining, or replacing animal tests and ensuring human safety and product effectiveness.

ICCVAM Authorization Act of 2000 - Defines "alternative test method" as a test method that reduces the number of animals required, refines procedures to lessen or eliminate pain or distress to animals, enhances animal well-being, or replaces animals with non-animal systems or one animal species with a lower animal species, such as replacing a mammal with an invertebrate.

(Sec. 3) Makes the Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Validation of Alternative Methods (ICCVAM) a permanent interagency coordinating committee of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. Sets forth ICCVAM objectives, including: (1) increasing the efficiency of Federal test method review; and (2) reducing animal testing where feasible. Directs the Institute to establish a Scientific Advisory Committee. Sets forth ICCVAM duties.

(Sec. 4) Requires each Federal agency to: (1) identify and forward to ICCVAM any test method specified in a regulation or guideline that requires or recommends animal testing; (2) promote valid alternative test methods if the alternatives are effective for generating data (in an amount and of a scientific value that is at least equivalent to the data generated from existing tests) for hazard identification, dose-response assessment, or risk assessment; and (3) adopt ICCVAM recommendations unless the agency finds that the recommendations are inadequate or unsatisfactory.

(Sec. 5) Makes this Act inapplicable to research related to the causes, diagnosis, treatment, control, or prevention of physical or mental diseases or impairments of humans or animals.

- **H.R. 4320 - Sponsor: George Miller (D-California) (introduced 4/13/2000)**

Became Public Law No: 106-411.

Title: To assist in the conservation of great apes by supporting and providing financial resources for the conservation programs of countries within the range of great apes and projects of persons with demonstrated expertise in the conservation of great apes.

Great Ape Conservation Act of 2000 - Directs the Secretary of the Interior to provide financial assistance for projects for the conservation of great apes (chimpanzees, gorillas, bonobos, and orangutans), using amounts in a Great Ape Conservation Fund established by this Act.

Allows a project proposal to be submitted by: (1) any wildlife management authority of a country that has within its boundaries any part of the range of a great ape if such authority's activities affect a great ape population; (2) the CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) Secretariat; or (3) any person or group with the demonstrated expertise required for the conservation of such apes.

Sets forth project proposal requirements, including for review and approval, and reporting. Prohibits the use of grant amounts for captive breeding of such apes other than for captive breeding for release into the wild. Authorizes appropriations.

- **H.R. 5314 - Sponsor: Roscoe G. Bartlett (R-Maryland) (introduced 9/27/2000)**

Became Public Law No: 106-446.

Title: To require the immediate termination of the Department of Defense practice of euthanizing military working dogs at the end of their useful working life and to facilitate the adoption of retired military working dogs by law enforcement agencies, former handlers of these dogs, and other persons capable of caring for these dogs.

Authorizes the Secretary of Defense to make a military working dog available for adoption by law enforcement agen-

cies, former handlers, and other persons capable of humanely caring for such dogs at the end of such dog's useful working life or when the dog is otherwise excess to the needs of the Department of Defense. Requires the commander of the last unit to which the dog is assigned to make the decision whether a particular dog is suitable or unsuitable for adoption. Holds harmless the United States from: (1) any damages or injury caused by a dog after such transfer; or (2) any veterinary expense associated with a medical condition of a working dog before the transfer, whether or not such condition is known at the time. Requires an annual report from the Secretary to Congress concerning dogs adopted, waiting for adoption, or euthanized during the preceding year (with an explanation in the case of euthanization).

- **H.R. 5461 - Sponsor: Rep. Randy (Duke) Cunningham, (R-California) (introduced 10/12/2000)**

Became Public Law No: 106-557.

Title: To amend the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act to eliminate the wasteful and unsportsmanlike practice of shark finning.

Shark Finning Prohibition Act - Amends the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act to make it unlawful to: (1) remove any of the fins of a shark, including the tail, and discard the carcass of the shark at sea; (2) have control or possession of such a fin aboard a fishing vessel without the corresponding carcass; or (3) land such a fin without the corresponding carcass.

Requires the Secretary of Commerce to: (1) initiate international negotiations for the prohibition of shark-finning; (2) submit to Congress a list of nations whose vessels conduct shark-finning, set forth a plan of action for the international conservation of sharks, and include recommendations for U.S. compliance with national, international, and regional obligations relating to shark populations; and (3) establish a research program for Pacific and Atlantic sharks.

Directs the National Marine Fisheries Service to initiate a western Pacific longline fisheries cooperative research program.

Authorizes appropriations.

- **S. 148 - Sponsor: Spencer Abraham (R-Michigan) (introduced 1/19/1999)**

Became Public Law No: 106-247.

Title: A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to establish a program to provide assistance in the conservation of neotropical migratory birds.

Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act - Requires the Secretary of the Interior to establish a program to provide financial assistance for projects to promote the conservation of neotropical migratory birds. Authorizes project proposals to be submitted by the following entities: (1) individuals or other private entities; (2) Federal, State, or local government entities or foreign government entities; (3) other entities subject to U.S. or foreign jurisdiction; and (4) international organizations.

Limits the Federal share of project costs to 33 percent. Authorizes the Secretary to convene an advisory group of

individuals representing organizations involved in neotropical migratory bird conservation to assist in carrying out this Act.

Establishes in the Multinational Species Conservation Fund of the Treasury a Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Account. Authorizes appropriations to the Account for FY 2000 through 2003 to carry out this Act.

Bill Summary & Status for the 107th Congress

- **H.R. 231 To amend the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921, to provide the Secretary of Agriculture with administrative authority to investigate live poultry dealers, and for other purposes.**

Introduced on January 6, 2001, by Marcy Kaptur (D-Ohio) and referred to the Committee on Agriculture. On March 23, it was referred to the Subcommittee on Livestock and Horticulture.

This bill amends the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921 to redefine "poultry grower" as any person engaged in the business of raising or caring for live poultry under a poultry growing arrangement, whether the poultry is owned by such person or by another person. (It also eliminates the poultry slaughter provision from such definition.) It extends: (1) administrative enforcement authority to live poultry dealers; (2) injunctive or restraining order authority to instances of poultry care; and (3) the Secretary of Agriculture's authority to issue a complaint against a live poultry dealer to any violation of such Act.

- **H.R. 397 To conserve global bear populations by prohibiting the importation, exportation, and interstate trade of bear viscera and items, products, or substances containing or labeled or advertised as containing, bear viscera, and for other purposes.**

Introduced on February 6, 2001, by Elton Gallegly (R-California) and referred to the Committee on Resources, and in addition to the Committees on International Relations, and Ways and Means. This act may be cited as the "Bear Protection Act of 2001." Related bill - S. 1125

This act prohibits any person from: (1) importing bear viscera into, or exporting it from, the United States; or (2) selling bear viscera, bartering, offering it for sale or barter, or purchasing, possessing, transporting, delivering, or receiving it in interstate or foreign commerce. Subjects persons who violate such prohibitions to specified penalties. Waives such prohibition for wildlife law enforcement purposes where a valid permit has been issued.

Requires the Secretary of the Interior to continue discussions concerning trade in bear viscera with the appropriate representatives of Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and with other representatives of countries that are not party to the Convention which are determined to be the leading importers, exporters, or consumers of such products, in order to establish coordinated efforts with such countries to protect bears.

Declares that nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect State regulation of bear population or to affect the lawful hunting of bears under State law.

- **H.R. 643 To reauthorize the African Elephant Conservation Act.**

Introduced on February 14, 2001, by Wayne Gilchrest (R-Maryland) and passed by the House on June 12. On June 13, it was received in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works. This Act may be cited as the "African Elephant Conservation Reauthorization Act of 2001."

This bill reauthorizes the "African Elephant Conservation Act" for the years 2001 through 2007 and limits administrative expenses to not more than 6 percent of appropriations to carry out the act, or \$80,000, whichever is less. In addition, Section 2305(4) (16 U.S.C. 4244(4)) is amended by striking "the African Elephant Conservation Fund established by section 2102" and inserting "the account established by division A, section 101(e), title I of Public Law 105-277 under the heading 'MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND'."

- **H.R. 645 To reauthorize the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994.**

Introduced on February 14, 2001, by Wayne Gilchrest and passed by the House on June 25. On June 26, it was received in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works. This act may be cited as the "Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Reauthorization Act of 2001."

This bill reauthorizes the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994 for the years 2001 through 2007 and limits administrative expenses to not more than 6 percent of appropriations to carry out the act, or \$80,000, whichever is less. In addition, Section 4(3) (16 U.S.C. 5303(3)) is amended by striking "Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund established under section 6(a)" and inserting "the account established by division A, section 101(e), title I of Public Law 105-277 under the heading 'MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND'."

- **H.R. 700 To reauthorize the Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997.**

Introduced on February 14, 2001, by Jim Saxton (R-New Jersey) and passed by the House on June 12. On June 13 it was received in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works. This act may be cited as the "Asian Elephant Conservation Reauthorization Act of 2001."

This bill reauthorizes the "Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997" for the years 2001 through 2007 and limits administrative expenses to not more than 6 percent of appropriations to carry out the act, or \$80,000, whichever is less. In addition, Section 4(3) (16 U.S.C. 4263(3)) is amended by striking 'Asian Elephant Conservation Fund established under section 6' and inserting 'the account established by division A, section 101(e), title I of Public Law 105-277 under the heading "MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND."

- **H.R. 702 To encourage the safe and responsible use of personal watercraft, and for other purposes.**

Introduced on February 14, 2001, by Jim Saxton (R-New Jersey) and referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Resources. On February 15, it was referred to the House Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment and the Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation. On February 26, it was referred to the House Resources Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife and Oceans and executive comment was requested from the Secretary of Commerce. This act may be cited as the "Personal Watercraft Responsible Use Act of 2001."

The purposes and policies of this Act are the following: (1) To ensure the safe and responsible use of personal watercraft in the Nation's waterways. (2) To protect sensitive shallow water habitat that is important for many fish and wildlife species. (3) To reduce conflicts among recreational boaters by providing a forum for collaborative management efforts to develop innovative boating regulations for overcrowded waterways. (4) To provide Federal assistance to States to improve the enforcement of recreational boating laws.

Directs the Secretary of Commerce to withhold up to ten percent of grants made to a coastal State for development and administration of a management program for the land and water resources of its coastal zone in each fiscal year unless such State implements certain enforceable policies prohibiting a person from operating a personal watercraft in excess of no-wake speed in its coastal waters. Requires a coastal State's management program to include provisions that designate sensitive areas of its coast with respect to the enforcement of such policies in such areas.

Enforceable policies required under this section shall prohibit a person from operating a personal watercraft in excess of no-wake speed in any of the following areas or manner: (1) In any area designated as a sensitive area in the management program of the coastal State under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.). (2) In waters closer than 200 feet from the shoreline. (3) In a designated right-of-way or navigation channel. (4) In a manner that injures, harasses, or disturbs wading, roosting, or nesting birds or marine mammals.

The management program of a coastal state shall include provisions that designate sensitive areas of the coastal state. The criteria shall include a consideration of the following: (A) The presence of unique or valuable aquatic habitat and communities. (B) The presence of aquatic vegetation, nesting birds, shellfish beds, or marine mammals. (C) The importance of an area for other recreational and commercial users.

- **H.R. 880 To provide for the acquisition of property in Washington County, Utah, for implementation of a desert tortoise habitat conservation plan.**

Introduced March 6, 2001, by James V. Hansen (R-Utah) and passed by the House on March 13. It was sent to the Senate on March 14 and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. On May 15, Subcommittee on Forests and Public Land Management hearings held.

Provides for Federal acquisition of: (1) certain real property owned by the Environmental Land Technology, Ltd. (ELT), within the Red Cliffs Reserve in Washington County, Utah; and (2) certain ELT land adjacent to the land within the Reserve but landlocked as a result of the Reserve's creation. Provides for just compensation to owners of real property taken pursuant to this Act.

- **H.R. 1187 To end the use of steel-jawed leghold traps on animals in the United States.**

Introduced on March 22, 2001, by Nita Lowey (D-New York) and referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, International Relations, and the Judiciary. On April 19, it was referred to the Subcommittee on Crime.

It is the policy of the United States to end the needless maiming and suffering inflicted upon animals through the use of steel-jawed leghold traps by prohibiting the import or export of, and the shipment in interstate commerce of, such traps and of articles of fur from animals that were trapped in such traps.

- **H.R. 1421 To amend the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, to make it unlawful for any stockyard owner, market agency, or dealer to transfer or market nonambulatory cattle, sheep, swine, horses, mules, or goats, and for other purposes.**

Introduced on April 4, 2001, by Gary L. Ackerman, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture. On April 23, it was referred to the Subcommittee on Livestock and Horticulture. This act may be cited as "The Downed Animal Protection Act."

Amends the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921 to make it unlawful for any stockyard owner, market agency, or dealer to buy, sell, give, receive, transfer, market, hold, or drag any nonambulatory livestock unless such livestock has been humanely euthanized. Imposes civil and criminal penalties for violations.

- **H.R. 1796 To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat charitable remainder pet trusts in a similar manner as charitable remainder annuity trusts and charitable remainder unitrusts.**

Introduced on May 10, 2001, by Earl Blumenauer (D-Oregon) and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

"SEC. 2. CHARITABLE REMAINDER PET TRUSTS.

(a) CHARITABLE REMAINDER PET TRUST DEFINED- Section 664(d) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraphs: (5) CHARITABLE REMAINDER PET TRUST- For purposes of this section, a charitable remainder pet trust is a trust—(A) from which a sum certain is to be paid, not less often than annually, for the exclusive benefit of one or more pets (as defined in paragraph (6)) for a term of years (not in excess of 20 years) or for the

life or lives of such pet or pets, (B) from which no amount other than the payments described in subparagraph (A) and the taxes imposed pursuant to subsection (c) may be paid to or for the use of any person other than an organization described in section 170(c), (C) following the termination of the payments described in subparagraph (A), the remainder interest in the trust is to be transferred to, or for the use of, an organization described in section 170(c), and (D) the value (determined under section 7520) of such remainder interest is at least 10 percent of the initial fair market value of all property placed in the trust. (6) PET- For purposes of a charitable remainder pet trust, a pet is any domesticated companion animal (including a domesticated companion cat, dog, rabbit, guinea pig, hamster, gerbil, ferret, mouse, rat, bird, fish, reptile, or horse) which is living, and owned or cared for by the taxpayer establishing the trust, at the time of the creation of the trust.

(b) TAX ON ANNUITY DISTRIBUTIONS FROM CHARITABLE REMAINDER PET TRUSTS-Section 664(c) is amended by inserting ` , and except, in the case of a charitable remainder pet trust, that any distribution during such year for the benefit of a pet (as defined in subsection (d)) shall be taxable income of the trust for such year, to the extent of the income of the trust for the year and undistributed income of the trust for prior years after applied to such trust).”

- **H.R. 2216 Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.**

Introduced June 19, 2001, by C.W. Bill Young (R-Florida) and became Public Law No: 107-20 on July 24. Related Bills - H.RES.171, H.RES.204, S.1077

For an additional amount for “Office of the Secretary [of Agriculture]”, \$3,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2002: Provided, That of these funds, no less than \$1,000,000 shall be used for enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act: Provided further, That of these funds, no less than \$1,000,000 shall be used to enhance humane slaughter practices under the Federal Meat Inspection Act: Provided further, That no more than \$500,000 of these funds shall be made available to the Under Secretary for Research, Education and Economics for development and demonstration of technologies to promote the humane treatment of animals: Provided further, That these funds may be transferred to and merged with appropriations for agencies performing this work.

- **H.R. 2622 To prohibit the interstate transport of horses for the purpose of slaughter or horse flesh intended for human consumption, and for other purposes.**

Introduced July 25, 2001, by Thomas M. Reynolds (R-New York) and referred to the Committee on Agriculture. This act may be cited as the “Helping Out to Rescue and Save Equines Act.”

Prohibits the interstate transport of horses (other than downed animals) for the purpose of slaughter or horse flesh for human consumption. Sets forth related inspection, confiscation, and penalty provisions, including rescue facility grants.

- **H.CON.RES. 180 Expressing the sense of the Congress that the United States should reaffirm its opposition to any commercial and lethal scientific whaling and take significant and demonstrable actions, including at the International Whaling Commission and meetings of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, to provide protection for and conservation of the world’s whale populations to prevent trade in whale meat.**

Introduced June 28, 2001, by William D. Delahunt (D-Massachusetts) and referred to House Committee on International Relations.

Reaffirms the U.S. commitment to opposing any commercial and lethal scientific whaling and to supporting the expansion of whale sanctuaries. Calls for: (1) the President to use all available diplomatic channels to convey U.S. opposition to commercial whaling activities and lethal scientific whaling and to consider actions, including bilateral negotiations and sanctions, to eliminate such whaling and to prevent any trade in whale meat; and (2) the United States to strongly oppose any effort at the 53rd meeting of the International Whaling Commission in London to approve the resumption of commercial whaling and all efforts at the 12th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species to downlist any threatened or endangered whale population and to reopen international trade in whale meat.

- **S. 345 To amend the Animal Welfare Act to strike the limitation that permits interstate movement of live birds, for the purpose of fighting, to States in which animal fighting is lawful.**

Introduced on February 15, 2001, by Wayne Allard (R-Colorado) and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry. Related bill - H.R. 1155. On May 15, executive comment was requested from USDA by the House Agriculture Subcommittee on Livestock and Horticulture.

This act amends the Animal Welfare Act to eliminate the provision permitting interstate movement of live fighting birds if the fighting venture is to take place in a State allowing such fights. This amendment takes effect on the date that is 30 days after the date of enactment of this legislation.

- **S. 534 To establish a Federal interagency task force for the purpose of coordinating actions to prevent the outbreak of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (commonly known as “mad cow disease”) and foot-and-mouth disease in the United States.**

Introduced March 14, 2001, by Ben Nighthorse Campbell (R-Colorado) and referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs. This Act may be cited as the “Mad Cow Prevention Act of 2001.” Related bill-S. 700

This bill “establishe[s] a Federal interagency task force, to be chaired by the Secretary of Agriculture, for the purpose of coordinating actions to prevent the outbreak of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (commonly known as “mad cow disease”), foot-and mouth disease, and related diseases in the United States.” The membership of the task force shall be composed of the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, Health and Human Services, and Treasury; the Commissioner of Food and Drug; the Director of the National Institutes of Health; the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; the Commissioner of Customs; and the heads of such other Federal departments and agencies as the President considers appropriate.

“Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the task force shall submit to Congress a report that—(1) describes actions that are being taken, and will be taken, to prevent the outbreak of bovine spongiform encephalopathy, foot-and-mouth disease and related diseases in the United States; and (2) contains any recommendations for legislative and regulatory actions that should be taken to prevent the outbreak of bovine spongiform encephalopathy, foot-and-mouth disease and related diseases in the United States.”

- **S. 668 To amend the Animal Welfare Act to ensure that all dogs and cats used by research facilities are obtained legally.**

Introduced on March 30, 2001, by Daniel Akaka (D-Hawaii) and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry. This Act may be cited as the “Pet Safety and Protection Act of 2001.” See sidebar for bill details and remarks by Mr. Akaka (page 26 in this bulletin).

- **S. 700 A bill to establish a Federal interagency task force for the purpose of coordinating actions to prevent the outbreak of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (commonly known as “mad cow disease”) and foot-and-mouth disease in the United States.**

Introduced on April 4, 2001, by Ben Nighthorse Campbell (R-Colorado). On May 24, it became Public Law No: 107-9. This act may be cited as the “Animal Disease Risk Assessment, Prevention, and Control Act of 2001.”

Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to submit a preliminary report to specified congressional committees concerning: (1) interagency measures to assess, prevent, and control the spread of foot and mouth disease and bovine spongiform encephalopathy (“mad cow disease”) in the United States; (2) related Federal information sources available to the public; and (3) the need for any additional legislative authority or product bans.

Directs the Secretary, in consultation with governmental and private sector parties, to submit a final report to such committees that discusses such diseases’ economic impacts, public and animal health risks, and related legislative, Federal agency, and product recommendations.

- **S. 736 To amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for the appointment of a Chief of the**

Veterinary Corps of the Army in the grade of brigadier general, and for other purposes.

Introduced on April 6, 2001, Wayne Allard (R-Colorado) and referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

SECTION 1. VETERINARY CORPS OF THE ARMY.

(a) COMPOSITION AND ADMINISTRATION- (1) Chapter 307 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 3070 the following new section 3071:

Sec. 3071. Veterinary Corps: composition; Chief and assistant chief; appointment; grade

(a) COMPOSITION- The Veterinary Corps consists of the Chief and assistant chief of that corps and other officers in grades prescribed by the Secretary of the Army. (b) CHIEF- The Secretary of the Army shall appoint the Chief from the officers of the Regular Army in that corps whose regular grade is above lieutenant colonel and who are recommended by the Surgeon General. An appointee who holds a lower regular grade shall be appointed in the regular grade of brigadier general. The Chief serves during the pleasure of the Secretary, but not for more than four years, and may not be reappointed to the same position. (c) ASSISTANT CHIEF- The Surgeon General shall appoint the assistant chief from the officers of the Regular Army in that corps whose regular grade is above lieutenant colonel. The assistant chief serves during the pleasure of the Surgeon General, but not for more than four years and may not be reappointed to the same position.’

- **S. 909 To improve the administration of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes.**

Introduced on May 17, 2001, by Blanche Lincoln (D-Arkansas) and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any migratory bird management carried out by the Secretary shall be exempt from the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) (including regulations). An agent, officer, or employee of the Service that carries out any activity relating to migratory bird management may, under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703 et seq.)—(1) issue a depredation permit to a stakeholder or co-operator of the Service; and (2) manage and take migratory birds.

- **S. 1125 A bill to conserve global bear populations by prohibiting the importation, exportation, and interstate trade of bear viscera and items, products, or substances containing, or labeled or advertised as containing, bear viscera, and for other purposes.**

Introduced on June 28, 2001, by Mitch McConnell and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works. This act may be cited as “Bear Protection Act of 2001.”

Prohibits any person from: (1) importing bear viscera into, or exporting it from, the United States; or (2) selling bear viscera, bartering, offering it for sale or barter, or purchasing, possessing, transporting, delivering, or receiving it in interstate or foreign commerce. Subjects persons who violate such prohibitions to specified penalties. Waives such prohibition for wildlife law enforcement purposes where a valid permit has been issued.

Requires the Secretary of the Interior to continue discussions concerning trade in bear viscera with the appropriate representatives of Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and with other representatives of countries that are not party to CITES which are determined to be the leading importers, exporters, or consumers of such products, in order to establish coordinated efforts with such countries to protect bears.

Declares that nothing in this Act shall affect State regulation of bear populations or the lawful hunting of bears under State law.

- **S. RES. 70 Honoring the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for its 135 years of service to the people of the United States and their animals.**

Introduced on April 6, 2001, by Richard Durbin (D-Illinois) and agreed to by the Senate on April 6. Related bills - H. Con. Res. 103, S. Con. Res. 32

Whereas April 10, 2001, is the 135th anniversary of the founding of The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ('ASPCA');

Whereas ASPCA has provided services to millions of people and their animals since its establishment in 1866 in New York City by Henry Bergh;

Whereas ASPCA was the first humane society established in the western hemisphere;

Whereas ASPCA teaches children the character-building virtues of compassion, kindness, and respect for all God's creatures;

Whereas the dedicated directors, staff, and volunteers of ASPCA have provided shelter, medical care, behavioral counseling, and placement for abandoned, abused, or homeless animals in the United States for more than a century; and

Whereas ASPCA, through its observance of April as Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Month and its promotion of humane animal treatment through programs on law enforcement, education, shelter outreach, poison control, legislative affairs, counseling, veterinary services, and behavioral training, has provided invaluable services to the people of the United States and their animals: Now, therefore, be it Resolved,

SECTION 1. HONORING THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

(a) IN GENERAL- The Senate honors The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for its 135 years of service to the people of the United States and their animals.

(b) TRANSMITTAL- The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this concurrent resolution to the president of The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

- **S.CON.RES. 45 Expressing the sense of the Congress that the Humane Methods of Slaughter Act of 1958 should be fully enforced so as to prevent needless suffering of animals.**

Introduced on June 5, 2001, by Peter Fitzgerald (R-Illinois) and agreed to in the Senate on July 31. On August 1, it was received in the House and referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Related bill - H. Con Res. 175

Whereas public demand for passage of Public Law 85-765 (commonly known as the "Humane Methods of Slaughter Act of 1958") (7 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.) was so great that when President Eisenhower was asked at a press conference if he would sign the bill, he replied, "If I went by mail, I'd think no one was interested in anything but humane slaughter.";

Whereas the Act requires that animals be rendered insensible to pain when they are slaughtered;

Whereas on April 10, 2001, a Washington Post front page article reported that enforcement records, interviews, videos, and worker affidavits describe repeated violations of the Act and that the Federal Government took no action against a company that was cited 22 times in 1998 for violations of the Act;

Whereas the article asserted that in 1998, the Secretary of Agriculture stopped tracking the number of humane-slaughter violations;

Whereas the article concluded that scientific evidence shows tangible economic benefits when animals are treated well;

Whereas the United States Animal Health Association passed a resolution at an October 1998 meeting to encourage strong enforcement of the Act and reiterated support for the resolution at a meeting in 2000; and

Whereas it is the responsibility of the Secretary of Agriculture to enforce Act fully: Now, therefore, be it Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. HUMANE METHODS OF ANIMAL SLAUGHTER.

It is the sense of Congress that— (1) the Secretary of Agriculture should—(A) resume tracking the number of violations of Public Law 85-765 (7 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.) and report the results and relevant trends annually to Congress; and (B) fully enforce Public Law 85-765 by ensuring that humane methods in the slaughter of livestock—(i) prevent needless suffering; (ii) result in safer and better working conditions for persons engaged in the slaughtering of livestock; (iii) bring about improvement of products and economies in slaughtering operations; and (iv) produce other benefits for producers, processors, and consumers that tend to expedite an orderly flow of livestock and livestock products in interstate and foreign commerce; and (2) it should be the policy of the United States that the slaughtering of livestock and the handling of livestock in connection with slaughter shall be carried out only by humane methods. ■

The Pet Safety and Protection Act of 2001

S. 668 A bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to ensure that all dogs and cats used by research facilities are obtained legally.

Remarks made by Senator Daniel Akaka (D-Hawaii) introducing this proposed amendment to the Animal Welfare Act. Reprinted from the *Congressional Record*, Senate, March 30, 2001, p. S3218.

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Pet Safety and Protection Act of 2001. Senator Bob Smith joins me in sponsoring this bill that will close a serious loophole in the Animal Welfare Act. [Editor's Note: Senator Carl Levine is also a co-sponsor.]

Over 30 years ago, Congress passed the Animal Welfare Act to stop the mistreatment of animals and to prevent the unintentional sale of family pets for laboratory experiments. Despite the well-meaning intentions of the Animal Welfare Act and the enforcement efforts of the Department of Agriculture, the Act routinely fails to provide pets and pet owners with reliable protection against the actions of some unethical dealers.

Medical research is an invaluable weapon in the battle against disease. New drugs and surgical techniques offer promise in the fight against AIDS, cancer, and a host of life-threatening diseases. I am not here to argue whether animals should or should not be used in research. Animal research has been, and continues to be, fundamental to advancements in medicine. However, I am concerned with the sale of stolen pets and stray animals to research facilities.

There are less than 40 "random source" animal dealers operating throughout the country who acquire tens of thousands of dogs and cats. "Random source" dealers are USDA licensed Class B dealers that provide animals for research. Many of these animals are family pets, acquired by so-called "bunchers" who sometimes resort to theft and deception as they collect animals to sell them to Class B dealers. "Bunchers," posing as someone interested in adopting a dog or cat, usually respond to advertisements such as "free pet to a good home," and trick animal owners into giving them their pets. Some random source dealers are known to keep hundreds of animals at a time in squalid conditions, providing them with little food or water. The mistreated animals often pass through several hands and across state lines before they are eventually sold by a random source dealer to a research laboratory.

While I am not suggesting that laboratories intentionally seek out stolen or fraudulently obtained dogs and cats as research subjects, the fact remains that many of these animals end up in research laboratories, and little is being done to stop it. It is clear to most observers, including animal welfare organizations around the country, that this problem persists because of random source animal dealers.

The Pet Safety and Protection Act strengthens the Animal Welfare Act by prohibiting the use of random source animal dealers as suppliers of dogs and cats to research laboratories. At the same time, the Pet Safety and Protection Act preserves the integrity of animal research by encouraging research laboratories to obtain animals from legitimate sources that comply with the Animal Welfare Act. Legitimate sources are USDA-licensed Class A dealers or breeders, municipal pounds that choose to release dogs and cats for research purposes, legitimate pet owners who want to donate their animals to research, and private and federal facilities that breed their own animals. These four

sources are capable of supplying millions of animals for research, far more cats and dogs than are required by current laboratory demand. Furthermore, at least in the case of using municipal pounds, research laboratories could save money since pound animals cost only a few dollars compared to the high fees charged by random source animal dealers. The National Institutes of Health, in an effort to curb abuse and deception, has already adopted policies against the acquisition of dogs and cats from random source dealers.

The Pet Safety and Protection Act also reduces the Department of Agriculture's regulatory burden by allowing the Department to use its resources more efficiently and effectively. Each year, hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent on regulating 40 random source dealers. To combat any future violation of the Animal Welfare Act, the Pet Safety and Protection Act increases the penalties under the Act to a minimum of \$1,000 per violation.

As I stated before, this bill in no way impairs or impedes research, but will end the fraudulent practices of some Class B dealers. The history of disregard for the provisions of the Animal Welfare Act by some animal dealers makes the Pet Safety and Protection Act necessary and I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation. I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 668 - Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Pet Safety and Protection Act of 2001."

SEC. 2. PROTECTION OF PETS.

(a) RESEARCH FACILITIES.—Section 7 of the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. 2137) is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 7. SOURCES OF DOGS AND CATS FOR RESEARCH FACILITIES.

(a) DEFINITION OF PERSON.—In this section, the term 'person' means any individual, partnership, firm, joint stock company, corporation, association, trust, estate, pound, shelter, or other legal entity.

(b) USE OF DOGS AND CATS.—No research facility or Federal research facility may use a dog or cat for research or educational purposes if the dog or cat was obtained from a person other than a person described in subsection (d).

(c) SELLING, DONATING, OR OFFERING DOGS AND CATS.—No person, other than a person described in subsection (d), may sell, donate, or offer a dog or cat to any research facility or Federal research facility.

(d) PERMISSIBLE SOURCES.—A person from whom a research facility or a Federal research facility may obtain a dog or cat for research or educational purposes under subsection (b), and a person who may sell, donate, or offer a dog or cat to a research facility or a Federal research facility under subsection (c), shall be—

(1) a dealer licensed under section 3 that has bred and raised the dog or cat;

(2) a publicly owned and operated pound or shelter that—

(A) is registered with the Department of Agriculture;

(B) is in compliance with section 28(a)(1) and with the requirements for dealers in subsections (b) and (c) of section 28; and

(C) obtained the dog or cat from its legal owner, other than a pound or shelter;

(3) a person that is donating the dog or cat and that—

(A) bred and raised the dog or cat; or

(B) owned the dog or cat for not less than 1 year immediately preceding the donation;

(4) a research facility licensed by the Department of Agriculture; and

(5) a Federal research facility licensed by the Department of Agriculture.

(e) PENALTIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A person that violates this section shall pay \$1000 for each violation.

(2) ADDITIONAL PENALTY.—A penalty under this subsection shall be in addition to any other applicable penalty and shall be imposed whether or not the Secretary imposes any other penalty.

(f) NO REQUIRED SALE OR DONATION.—Nothing in this section requires a pound or shelter to sell, donate, or offer a dog or cat to a research facility or Federal research facility.”

(b) FEDERAL RESEARCH FACILITIES.—Section 8 of the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. 2138) is amended—

(1) by striking “No department” and inserting “Except as provided in section 7, no department”;

(2) by striking “research or experimentation or”; and

(3) by striking “such purposes” and inserting “that purpose”.

(c) CERTIFICATION.—Section 28(b)(1) of the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. 2158(b)(1)) is amended by striking “individual or entity” and inserting “research facility or Federal research facility.”

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by section 2 take effect 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act. ■

2nd Edition of ARENA/OLAW IACUC Guidebook Issued

The Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare (OLAW) and Applied Research Ethics National Association (ARENA) are pleased to announce the 2nd edition of the ARENA/OLAW Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee Guidebook.

The updated 2002 IACUC Guidebook is the product of a joint effort between ARENA and OLAW, led by an Editorial Board and with the assistance of numerous contributing authors from the community. It addresses multiple issues facing IACUCs in their oversight of institutional animal care and use programs, and contains valuable guidance based on the collective judgment and experience of the authors as well as OLAW precedent and interpretation of PHS Policy.

The Guidebook is not a regulatory document and neither establishes nor reflects a change in PHS Policy on Humane Care and Use of Laboratory Animals. Following the recommendations of the Guidebook will facilitate implementation of institutional animal care and use programs, but is not required. PHS Policy does require compliance with the ILAR Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals and Animal Welfare Act regulations.

Printed copies of the Guidebook will be available shortly and one will be mailed to the IACUC Chairperson of each institution holding a PHS Animal Welfare Assurance. To order additional copies send an email to: olaw@od.nih.gov

The Guidebook is also available electronically on the OLAW website via two different connections. This file is large and may take a few minutes to download. The FTP link, <ftp://ftp.grants.nih.gov/IACUC/GuideBook.pdf>, and the HTTP link, <http://grants.nih.gov/grants/olaw/GuideBook.pdf>, connect to identical files. If your browser experiences problems with the FTP link, please try the HTTP link. ■

House Resolution 145 - Honoring the service and sacrifice of the United States Armed Forces military working dog teams for the part they have played in the Nation's military history.

Introduced on May 22, 2001, by Robin Hayes (R-North Carolina) and referred to the Committee on Armed Services. On June 5, it was referred to the Subcommittee on Military Personnel.

Whereas beginning in World War I, the United States Armed Forces have actively recruited, trained, equipped, and deployed tens of thousands of military working dog teams to ensure the safety of United States military and civilian personnel operating under the exigencies of war and peacekeeping operations;

Whereas since World War I, tens of thousands of American families have donated dogs to the Armed Forces in an effort to help protect and save American lives during times of war and peacekeeping missions on foreign soil;

Whereas the tasks that military working dog teams have been trained to perform include scout, water scout, sentry, tracker, messenger, tunnel detector, mine, booby trap, and bomb detector, search and rescue, and drug detector;

Whereas during the Vietnam War, bounties were offered for the termination of military working dogs and their handlers because of their effectiveness at detecting enemy infiltrations into United States airfields and base camps, alerting on snipers and ambushes, sniffing out hidden enemy base camps, locating

enemy underground tunnel complexes, and finding hidden caches of enemy weapons, food, and medical supplies;

Whereas thousands of military dog handlers and their dogs have been killed or wounded in action;

Whereas dogs have abilities that the most advanced technology cannot match, rendering them invaluable to personnel serving in the Armed Forces;

Whereas dogs have not only helped win battles and save lives, but also have had an enormous beneficial effect upon the mental well-being of those humans with whom they served, sometimes in the severest of battle conditions;

Whereas tens of thousands of additional United States service members would have been killed or wounded in action had it not been for the courageous efforts and sacrifices of military working dog teams; and

Whereas the Armed Forces continue to train, equip, and deploy thousands of military working dog teams in support of United States peacekeeping missions around the world: Now, therefore, be it:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives honors the service and sacrifice of the tens of thousands of United States Armed Forces working dog teams that served during World War I, World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, the Persian Gulf War, and Bosnia peacekeeping operations. ■

Announcements...

Meetings

• ARENA IACUC 101 - Sept. 25, 2002 Chicago, Illinois

Loyola University Chicago Stritch School of Medicine, Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Medical Center, the Chicago VA Health Care System and the NIH Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare will co-sponsor the ARENA IACUC 101 at the Holiday Inn Chicago City Centre.

ARENA IACUC 101 is a full day didactic and interactive training course for new as well as seasoned IACUC members, IACUC affiliates and individuals responsible for their institution's animal care program. The program is delivered by a top-notch faculty renowned for their expertise in institutional animal care and use issues and program development including representatives from both private and academic biomedical research institutions as well as the AAALAC, USDA and OLAW. The morning and early afternoon sessions will provide a basic yet comprehensive overview of the laws, regulations, and policies that govern the humane care and use of laboratory animals supplemented with examples and possible approaches for successful and effective administration. Current available resources to help IACUCs keep abreast of the latest information as well as take advantage of networking opportunities will also be covered. The materials and information provided during the course will be applied during the later afternoon session when students will be challenged to consider, deliberate and develop action plans for a variety of potential IACUC scenarios. Students receive an extensive resources manual as well as copies of relevant laws, regulations, policy and guides.

For more information please contact Joan Czajka, Comparative Medicine, Loyola University Stritch School of Medicine at (708) 216-9179, E-mail: jczajka@lumc.edu or Cheryl Paulus, Office of Research Services, Loyola University Stritch School of Medicine at (708) 216-5997, E-mail: cpaulus@lumc.edu, or Mary Lou James, Consultant, Regulatory Compliance, St. Louis, MO at (314) 997-6896, E-mail: mljames@mo.net

• Scientist Center for Animal Welfare (SCAW)

The following is a list of SCAW conferences through the year 2003. Please mark your calendars and plan on attending these educational meetings on research animal welfare and IACUC issues.

- ✓ October 11, 2002, IACUC-Advanced Workshop, La Jolla, CA
- ✓ December 9-10, 2002, SCAW Conference "Challenges in Laboratory Animal Research", New Orleans, LA
- ✓ December 8-9, 2003, San Antonio, Texas

For more information, visit the SCAW web site at <http://www.scaw.com>, phone: (301) 345-3500, fax: (301) 345-3503, or e-mail: info@scaw.com.

• 139th American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) Annual Convention

July 13-17, 2002, Nashville, Tennessee

This year, the AVMA convention will continue to offer the best scientific and technology/practice management training from experts in their fields. In addition, at the 2002 convention:

- ✓ Expanded wet labs will feature new topics and class times.
- ✓ The popular "Early Bird" sessions have been expanded to give you more Continuing Education opportunities.
- ✓ The Gaylord Opryland Resort and Convention Center Nashville's exhibit hall will showcase a wide variety of products and services to help you provide quality patient and client care.
- ✓ New exhibit hall and session hours will make it more convenient than ever to schedule your daytime and evening activities.
- ✓ AVMA's Family Night celebration and General Session will reflect Nashville's well-deserved reputation as Music City USA.

For more information, go to the AVMA convention web site at <http://www.avma.org/conv/default2002.asp>

If you have questions, phone: 800-248-2862 ext.4700, fax: 847-925-1329 to Convention Division, or email: convention@avma.org

• 4th World Congress on Alternatives and Animal Use in the Life Sciences

The 4th World Congress will be held from August 10-15, 2002, in New Orleans, Louisiana. The Congress will be organized around five themes:

- A. Replacement and Reduction Alternatives
- B. Policy and Ethics
- C. Refinement and Reduction Alternatives
- D. Education and Databases
- E. Test Development, Validation and Implementation

For more information, visit the website at <http://www.worldcongress.net/> or contact The Alternatives Congress Trust, 700 Professional Drive, Gaithersburg, MD 20879, phone: (301) 548-7771, fax: (301) 548-7726, e-mail: fourthworldcongress@starpower.net

• ANZCCART Conference 2002

October 17 - 19, 2002, Gold Coast International Hotel, Queensland, Australia

The conference "*Animal Welfare and Animal Ethics Committees: Where are the goalposts now?*" is designed for people concerned with animal welfare issues.

For more information and registration please visit the web site at www.adelaide.edu.au/ANZCCART/ or call 61-8-8303 7586.

- **American Association for Laboratory Animal Science (AALAS) 53rd Annual National Meeting**

October 27 - 31, 2002, San Antonio, Texas

AALAS' National Meeting includes over 150 educational seminars, platform and poster sessions, workshops, special topic lectures, and round table discussions covering a wide range of topics designed to keep AALAS members on the leading edge of their field. The AALAS National Meeting is the largest gathering in the world of professionals concerned with the production, care, and use of laboratory animals. It also showcases over 250 commercial exhibit booths.

Materials are available if you are interested in presenting a seminar or workshop, submitting an abstract for poster or platform session, exhibiting at the show or just attending the meeting. Please check the AALAS website at www.aalas.org for forms and information or use Fax on Demand at 901-754-2546 to have documents faxed to you. You can also call the AALAS national office at 901-754-8620.

- **TUFTS ANIMAL EXPO 2002**

The **Tufts Animal Expo** will be held September 12-15, 2002, in Boston, Massachusetts and is produced by Tufts University School of Veterinary Medicine and Kazmaier International Group. It is a revolutionary educational event and trade show, bringing together veterinarians, veterinary technicians, other professionals in the animal care, health and welfare industry, and human health professionals.

For further information, including educational programs and registration information, please visit the web site at www.tuftsanimalexpo.com or call 1-800-642-9429.

Resources

- **New Web IACUC Training Course**

<http://www.wvla.org>

A comprehensive web course for IACUC members is now available at <http://www.wvla.org>. The course, "Essentials for IACUC Members", consists of 15 lessons, and can be completed in multiple sessions. An examination for documenting training is also available at the site. The material in the course is extensively referenced against the AWA, USDA AWA Regulations, USDA Policy Manual, PHS Policy, and PHS/USDA interpretive rules and guidance released over the past 10 years. The course also contains dozens of best practices to increase IACUC compliance and efficiency. The lessons in the course are as follows:

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Responsibilities of the IACUC and IACUC Members
- 3 The Members of the IACUC
- 4 The IACUC, the CEO, and the IO
- 5 Authority of the IACUC
- 6 Conducting IACUC Business- The Quorum
- 7 Procedures for Reviewing Protocol Forms
- 8 Outcomes of Animal Protocol Reviews
- 9 The Types of Protocol Reviews
- 10 Documenting IACUC Actions
- 11 The IACUC Semi-Annual Self-Evaluation
- 12 Performing the Facility Inspection and Program Review
- 13 Identifying, Documenting, and Correcting Deficiencies
- 14 Investigating Allegations of Improper Animal Care or Use
- 15 Maintaining the Public Trust

- **Free access to more of *Laboratory Animals***

Nonsubscribers to *Laboratory Animals* can now access notes and comments, book reviews, table of contents, and abstracts. This service is free of charge, without registration. You also have the opportunity to purchase the individual articles. To access this information, go to <http://www.lal.org.uk> and click on "online journals." Selected reprints are also available in full for free by clicking on "online reprints."

- ***Pain and Distress Report Available Electronically***

The *Pain and Distress Report*, published by the Humane Society of the United States, is a newsletter that provides IACUCs and others in the field of laboratory animal science with up-to-date information regarding pain and distress in laboratory animals. Each *Pain and Distress Report* includes information on policies and perspectives, resources and services, recent publications, summaries of articles from technical literature, upcoming conferences, pain and distress statistics, attitudes and public opinion, and helpful web sites. Current and previous issues of the newsletters can be viewed at http://www.hsus.org/programs/research/p&d_rep.html. To begin receiving electronic copies of the newsletter via e-mail, please write to ari@hsus.org or call (301) 258-3041.

- **Breakfast for the Brain**

An Educational Outreach Program of the Massachusetts Society for Medical Research, Inc.

Debuted in January 2002, Breakfast for the Brain will feature a topical article delivered on the first weekday morning of each month, followed by lesson plans, background facts and information, classroom activities, puzzles and games, announcements, and other items related to the topic delivered subsequent mornings throughout the month. While topics will focus on issues and events in biomedicine and biological science, Breakfast for the Brain will strive to be cross-curricular and to relate these issues and events to curricula and events in non-science, as well as science, disciplines.

Subscription to Breakfast for the Brain is free to educators throughout the Northeastern U.S. (New England and New York) and to employees of MSMR member institutions. Others may subscribe at the rate of \$100 annually.

Your e-mail address will never be used by the MSMR for any reason other than to contact you about Breakfast for the Brain or related MSMR programs. Instructions for removal will be included in every e-mail. To subscribe, send an e-mail request to Leslie Nader, Ph.D., at lnader@concentric.net. Be sure to specify your preferred e-mail delivery address for Breakfast for the Brain. An e-mail acknowledgment of your subscription will be sent for confirmation purposes, and the premier issue debuted January 2, 2002.

- ***AATA Manual for the Transportation of Live Animals***

2nd Edition

ISSN 1366-2066; ISBN 0 9529861 2 4

This manual is a digest of all regulations in place around the world. It covers all aspects of the legislation concerning documentation, vehicle construction, specific requirements for certain species, advance arrangements, marking and labeling and handling procedures. Road transport is the main feature, but air

and sea are referenced as well since ships and aircraft have to be supplied by road.

Due regard is also given to CITES (Convention on Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) and OIE (Office International des Epizooties). There is a schedule of management authorities from the Arctic Circle to Ankara, and from Madrid to Moscow, as well as a bibliography and an introduction to the Animal Transportation Association (AATA), which has been involved with all these disciplines since 1976.

This manual will have a wide field of interest among all disciplines associated with livestock transportation including hauliers, farmers, manufacturers of livestock vehicles and containers, exporters and importers, enforcement and welfare bodies, training and assessment teams, government departments, animal handlers, zoological suppliers, veterinarians, national libraries and the insurance industry. For more information, visit <http://www.tim-harris.co.uk>. The cost of the manual is £45. Send your order to: Harris Associates Ltd., PO Box 251 RED-HILL, RH1 5FU England, phone: +44 (0)1737 822249, fax: +44 (0)1737 822954, e-mail: 100257.1720@compuserve.com

- **Marine Mammals Ashore-CD-ROM version**

1993 Texas A&M University Sea Grant College Program
ISBN 1-883550-01-7

The updated, CD-ROM version of the Geraci and Lounsbury classic manual: *Marine Mammals Ashore: A Field Guide for Strandings*, is available through the National Aquarium in Baltimore. A comprehensive manual for understanding and dealing with a stranded seal, manatee, dolphin, whale, or sea otter, *Marine Mammals Ashore* contains information both for the interested beach dweller or student and for the scientist or marine resource manager. *Marine Mammals Ashore* describes rescue operations, how to organize a response team, and how to deal with the media and the public. It includes basic information on marine mammal biology, life history, and health and an extensive bibliography. *Marine Mammals Ashore* also provides stranding network participants with practical guidelines for collecting data and specimens to better understand the biology and behavior of marine animals and the condition of their environment. For more information or to order, contact the National Aquarium in Baltimore, Pier 3/501 East Pratt Street, Baltimore, MD 21202-3194 U.S.A., phone: (410) 659-4257, fax: (410) 659-0116, e-mail: mmashore@aqua.org, or <http://www.aqua.org/animals/conservation/cdrom.html> or <http://www.aqua.org/animals/conservation/order.html>

Available on the Web

- **Alternative (3Rs) Projects funded by La Fondation Recherches 3R (3R Research Foundation Switzerland)**

<http://www.forschung3r.ch/fr/projects/index.html>

FOUNDATION RESEARCH 3R promotes research on alternative methods for animal experimentation according to the principles of 3R: Reduction, Refinement and Replacement.

Check out the great web links.

- **A Community Approach to Dog Bite Prevention**

<http://www.avma.org/press/dogbite/dogbite.pdf>.

The report contains everything community leaders should consider when starting a dog bite prevention program. Also in-

cluded are a model dog control ordinance and model legislation for the control of dangerous dogs. Prepared by the American Veterinary Medical Association's Task Force on Canine Aggression and Human-Canine Interactions.

- **Air Travel for Your Dog or Cat**

<http://www.airlines.org/public/publications/display1.asp?id=87>

Developed by the Air Transport Association, with the cooperation of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

- **Animal Enrichment**

<http://www.csew.com/enrich>

This web site contains the course materials for a class on development and implementation of animal enrichment programs for zoo animals taught at Disney's Animal Kingdom.

- **AnimalHelp.Com**

<http://www.animalhelp.com>

AnimalHelp.Com is a new, totally different approach to Internet animal sites. It is not a pet store. No animals are offered for sale. It offers high-quality information on both domestic and wild animals from veterinarians, veterinary technicians, wildlife rehabilitators, and zookeepers.

- **Animal Importation**

<http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dq/animal.htm>

All animal importations are subject to health, agriculture, wildlife, and customs requirements. Pets (including cats and dogs) taken out of the United States are subject, upon return, to the same requirements as those entering for the first time. Importation of certain species requires a permit from the CDC, and importation of nonhuman primates is strictly controlled through a registration process. This U.S. Centers for Disease Control site provides information and forms.

- **ChemFinder**

<http://chemacx.cambridgesoft.com/chemacx/index.asp>

Looking for a source of MS-222 or pentobarb? The ChemFinder web site gives you not only the physical property data and 2D chemical structures, it also provides you with access to online vendors.

- **Delta Society**

<http://www.deltasociety.org>

Delta Society is the leading international resource for the human-animal bond. Its mission is to improve human health through service and therapy animals by expanding awareness of the positive effect animals can have on human health and development, removing barriers that prevent involvement of animals in everyday life and, expanding the therapeutic and service role of animals in human health, service, and education. It also maintains a list of service animal trainers and providers for every state in the United States, as well as internationally.

- **Environews by Topic: Alternative Test Models**

<http://ehis.niehs.nih.gov/topic/altertest.html>

Articles on alternatives to animal use in environmental toxicology.

- **Federal R&D Project Summaries**

<http://www.osti.gov/fedrnd/>

Using research summary and awards data from the Department of Energy, the National Institutes of Health, and the National Science Foundation, Federal R&D Project Summaries provides a portal to information about Federal research projects, complete with full-text single-query searching across databases residing at different agencies.

- **GrayLIT Network**

<http://www.osti.gov/graylit/about.html>

Developed by the Department of Energy's Office of Scientific and Technical Information (OSTI), in collaboration with DOD/DTIC, NASA, and EPA, the GrayLIT Network is a portal for technical report information generated through federally funded research and development projects.

- **International Veterinary Information Service**

<http://www.ivis.org/>

International Veterinary Information Service (IVIS) is a not-for-profit organization established to provide information to veterinarians, veterinary students, and animal health professionals world wide. The IVIS web site provides free access to original, up-to-date publications organized in electronic books each edited by highly qualified editors, proceedings of veterinary meetings, short courses, continuing education (lecture notes, manuals, autotutorials and interactive web sites), an international calendar of veterinary events, image collections, and much more with the help of private and corporate sponsors.

- **Internet Vet**

<http://vetgate.ac.uk/vts/VET/index.htm>

A free "teach yourself" tutorial on Internet information skills for vets. The Internet is a rich source of information and resources for students, lecturers, researchers and professionals. This tutorial covers the key information skills for the Internet environment. Learn how to use the Internet to help with your coursework, literature searching, teaching, or research.

- **Livestock Issues Database**

<http://www.liru.asft.ttu.edu/Refman/index.htm>

This reference database is intended for research and education. This database will provide a starting point at which researchers can gather references on contemporary issues in animal agriculture. It contains more than 25,000 records.

- **Online Tutorial in Statistics**

<http://davidmlane.com/hyperstat/>

Remember those stat classes you slept through? Now you can go online to brush up on power analysis, measuring effect size, with-in subjects/repeated measures, etc.

- **Sharks**

<http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu/fish/Sharks/sharks.htm>

Sharks are one of the many research interests of the Florida Museum of Natural History Ichthyology Division. Here you will find an abundant source of information and advances relating to sharks and shark conservation.

- **U.S. Customs-Traveler Information**

<http://www.customs.gov/travel/travel.htm>

Travelers frequently inquire about taking their pets with them to the United States. All such importations are subject to health, quarantine, agriculture, wildlife, and customs requirements and prohibitions. This site answers your questions.

- **The USDA Photography Center**

<http://www.usda.gov/oc/photo/opchomea.htm>

The Center's mission is to acquire and make available, to the people of the United States, useful photography depicting general agriculture, health, economics, resource conservation, forestry, and other programs administered by the agencies of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

- **WWW Virtual Library for Xenopus**

<http://vize222.zo.utexas.edu/frog.html>

This site contains information on the development of the frog, *Xenopus laevis*. ■

New Database on Pain Management in Research Animals

http://www.altwebsearch.com/aadb/aadb_search.cfm

In a collaborative effort, the Center for Alternatives to Animal Testing (CAAT) at Johns Hopkins University and the Animal Welfare Information Center (AWIC) recently developed a bibliographic database on pain management in research animals. Entitled the Altweb Pain Management Database, it provides information about anesthesia and analgesia for the most commonly used species of animals in research, including rodents, cats, dogs, sheep, pigs, fish, and non-human primates. The database also covers dose information and side effects of commonly used drugs. It is updated quarterly and includes information from 1990 to the present. Almost all of the records—98%—have abstracts. Database records have been drawn from other research databases including: MEDLINE (which includes TOXLINE records), AGRICOLA, and AGRIS.

This database includes information about anesthesia and analgesia for most commonly used laboratory animals, including: rats, mice, primates, dogs, cats, rabbits, pigs, guinea pigs, birds, sheep, fish, and exotic species. It provides information about available drugs and the side effects of commonly used drugs. Citations are from publications that have published laboratory animal studies or human clinical studies with relevance to animal research.

The database offers several fields for searching: author, title, source (journal), and descriptors. You may search by kind of animal, by drug, or by procedure. The database uses the common chemical name for all drugs. This database contains approximately 10,000 records. ■

"Meeting the Information Requirements of the Animal Welfare Act"

The Animal Welfare Information Center (AWIC) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Library (NAL) has developed a 1 1/2--day workshop for individuals who are responsible for providing information to meet the requirements of the Animal Welfare Act. Representatives from NIH, Office of Protection from Research Risks, and USDA's APHIS, Animal Care will be available for questions and answers. The workshop will be held at NAL in Beltsville, Maryland.

The act requires that investigators provide Institutional Animal Care and Use Committees (IACUC) with documentation demonstrating that a thorough literature search was conducted regarding alternatives. An alternative is any procedure that results in the reduction in the numbers of animals used, refinement of techniques, or replacement of animals.

The objectives of the workshop are to provide:

- an overview of the Animal Welfare Act and the information requirements of the act.
- a review of the alternatives concept.
- a comprehensive introduction to NAL, AWIC, and other organizations.
- instruction on the use of existing information databases/networks.
- online database searching experience.

This workshop is targeted for principal investigators, members of IACUC's, information providers, administrators of animal use programs, and veterinarians. All participants will receive a resource manual.

The workshop will be held on October 9-10, 2002.

The workshop will be limited to 20 people, so please sign up quickly. There is no fee for the workshop.

For more information, contact AWIC at phone: (301) 504-6212, fax: (301) 504-7125, e-mail: awic@nal.usda.gov, <http://www.nal.usda.gov/awic> or write to: Animal Welfare Information Center, U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Library, 10301 Baltimore Avenue, Beltsville, MD 20705--2351. ■

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, and marital or family status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at 202-720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write the USDA, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call 202-720-5964 (voice or TDD). USDA is an equal employment opportunity provider and employer.

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